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REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
1871.

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Pennsylvania. Superintendent
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Annual Report of the
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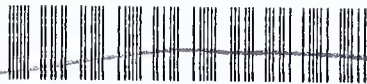
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
Soldiers' Orphans,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.



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HARRISBURG:
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REPORT.

HARRISBURG, *December 1, 1871.*

To His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

SIR:—The law of 1867 relating to the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, provides that the “Superintendent shall, not later than the 1st day of December, 1867, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report to the Governor of the Commonwealth, of all soldiers’ orphans under his charge; their condition and progress; the number of each respective age from four to sixteen years, and such other information as he may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements, by item, and estimates for the ensuing year.” In compliance with this provision of law, I respectfully beg leave to present the following report:

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY.

Number of institutions in which there are soldiers’ orphans,	39
Number of orphans in schools and homes, May 31, 1871..	3,607
Number of orders of admission issued since May 31, 1871,	418
Number of discharges since May 31, 1871	150
Number of orphans in charge of the State, Nov. 1, 1871 ..	3,660
Number of orders of admission issued since system went into operation	6,907
Number of orphans admitted since system went into ope- ration	5,979
Number of applications (children under eight years of age) now on file	107
Probable number of orphans that will be cared for under the system	6,500
Cost of the system for the past year, about	\$500,000 00
Whole cost of system since going into operation	2,992,298 34
Probable amount of future appropriations that will be needed	<u>2,000,000 00</u>

When the whole work shall have been finished, it will show that about 6,500 destitute soldiers' orphans have been maintained and instructed, at a cost to the State of about \$5,000,000.

HISTORY OF THE TRUST.

The time has come when the leading facts connected with the origin and growth of our system of soldiers' orphan schools should be placed on record. The adoption of this system is destined to mark a proud event in the history of the Commonwealth; and it is due to the men who conceived the idea of such a system, who were instrumental in securing its adoption, who put it into operation and supervised its working, that the several parts they performed should at least be set down to their credit. This task I propose very briefly to perform.

In the message of Governor Curtin, dated January 7, 1863, may be found the following paragraph: "In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania railroad company, of a donation of \$50,000 to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company, suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message." The most diligent search has been made, among the records of the two Houses and in the archives of the State department, for a copy of the letter above alluded to by the Governor, "suggesting," as is stated, "other modes of disposing of the money," but without success. Neither does the company itself seem to have preserved a copy of it. If among the modes of disposing of the \$50,000 suggested, was that of applying it to educate and maintain the destitute orphans of soldiers, as the language of the law first enacted concerning the matter would seem to imply, the Pennsylvania railroad company must have the honor of not only giving the first money that was used in the establishment of soldiers' orphan schools, but, also, of practically originating the idea which led to their establishment, thus refuting the doctrine that "corporations have no souls." This matter, however, must, for the present, at least, remain in the dark.

Some light may be thrown upon the origin of our soldiers' orphan schools, by the fact that the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in the city of Philadelphia, and perhaps other similar institutions in the State, opened their doors, at once, upon the breaking out of the war, to the children of the brave men who went forth in defence of their imperiled country, and took care of them at their own expense. At the Northern Home between one and two hundred were kept in this way, and many of them, upon the death of their fathers, remained permanently in the institution, a charge

upon the benevolence that supported it, until able to provide for themselves. When Dr. Burrowes was appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, he found about one hundred of this class of orphans in the Northern Home. Gov. Curtin was fully advised of these circumstances, and it is quite likely they may have had something to do in shaping the plan he finally adopted of placing the orphan children in "existing" institutions instead of establishing new ones for them.

It is clear, however, that either self-originated or suggested by some person or some circumstance, the idea that the State ought to maintain and educate the destitute children orphaned by the war, took definite shape in the mind of Gov. Curtin sometime between the date of his message of 1863, in which he recommends that the donation from the railroad company "be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers," and the date of that of 1864, in which this idea is not only presented, but there is laid down the outlines of a plan for carrying it into effect. Here are his words: "I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The fifty thousand dollars heretofore given by the Pennsylvania railroad company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State." This extract contains the germ of our whole system of orphan schools, and to Andrew G. Curtin belongs the high honor of being its father. It is said that he had promised the fathers, when leaving their homes and little ones to meet the enemy in the field, that he would look after their children should they never return. If so, he redeemed his promise.

Soon after the publication of the message above alluded to, the undersigned, then principal of the State Normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, was sent for by the Governor, and requested to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, embodying the provisions necessary for carrying into effect the measure proposed in the message concerning the orphan children of soldiers. This request was cheerfully complied with, and the bill thus pre-

pared was submitted to the Governor and a few friends, approved by them and duly read in place in the House of Representatives and reported favorably by the Committee on Education. An editorial in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* for May, 1864, thus speaks of the pending bill: "A bill was also on file in the House, having been reported by the Committee on Education, providing for the maintenance and education of the children of soldiers from this State who have been killed or died in the service of the United States, during the existing war, and who have left their families in limited circumstances. Of these the number is now not less than 5,000. The proposed law is a good one, and it is sincerely hoped will pass this session."

This bill was not acted on for want of time, but a short act, published in full in the appendix to this report, was passed, authorizing the Governor to accept the donation of the railroad company, and to use it, at his discretion, for the purpose of educating and maintaining the destitute orphan children of soldiers and sailors. In order to carry this act into effect, the Governor, on the 16th of June, 1864, duly commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans. The following is the letter of the Governor accompanying the commission:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 16, 1864. }

DEAR SIR:—The Legislature having conferred on me authority to expend the sum of \$50,000, given by the Pennsylvania railroad company, on the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors, your known patriotism, integrity and ability have led me to select you to superintend such expenditure. I send herewith a commission, appointing you to that office, and should be obliged by your preparing a plan for carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature.

Your compensation will be six dollars a day, and necessary traveling expenses. You will also be allowed a clerk at the rate of not more than \$100 a month.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. T. H. BURROWES.

It will be noticed that the Governor asks Dr. Burrowes to prepare "a plan for carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature." The plan as accepted by the Governor is given in full in the appendix to this report, and is in substantial accordance, as can be seen by comparing the two, with the laws now in force.

No copy of the original bill lost in the House of Representatives remains, but it was, while differing with it in form, the same in substance as Dr. Burrowes's plan. Indeed, the Governor requested Dr. Burrowes to frame it after this model, and that he did so rests upon his own testimony found in an

editorial in the *School Journal* for July, 1864. The editor says: "It was stated last month that this whole project," the orphan school bill, "had failed to meet the favor of the Legislature. We are glad to be enabled, now, to say that we were then misinformed. It was only the bill to specify and mature the details of the plan, which, for want of time, was not then acted on, but the short act now published under the proper head, was passed in its stead, giving all necessary power to effect the object. The bill that was thus lost had been carefully prepared by Professor Wickersham, principal of the State Normal school of the Second district, whose knowledge and experience in school organization will not be questioned; and *its main features have been adhered to in the plan now adopted.*"

Dr. Burrowes, soon after receiving his commission, opened an office in Lancaster, appointed Professor James Thompson, of Pittsburg, clerk, commenced organizing the system, a work for which his peculiar abilities so well fitted him. His first months were spent in preparing forms of various kinds, selecting citizens in the different counties well known for their patriotism and public spirit to act as superintending committees, seeking institutions of the desired kind willing to receive soldiers' orphans, and carrying on a large explanatory correspondence. In October, 1864, he writes, "A number of schools have already been selected in different parts of the State, sufficient, perhaps, to accommodate those who may apply during the present and coming month," but it was not until some time after that date that satisfactory contracts were made with the proprietors and schools opened for the reception of pupils. In February, 1865, he published a list of six schools and five homes with which such contracts had been made, and stated that to these there had been sent 276 orphans.

The task of finding suitable institutions willing to receive soldiers' orphans, under all the circumstances attending the matter, was one of extreme difficulty; and a man less hopeful than Dr. Burrowes, one with more calculation and less faith, would not have succeeded in accomplishing it. He had but \$50,000 at command, several of the Normal schools declined his request to erect additional buildings for the accommodation of such orphans as he might send to them, the prices asked for taking care of the orphans by a number of boarding schools to which he applied were higher than he could pay, and, worse than all, there was a general want of confidence in the permanency of the enterprise. Still, full of faith and zeal, the Superintendent labored on in his good work, and, at last, had the good fortune of seeing the obstacles that at first stood in the way of his plans in great measure overcome. The first report of the Superintendent, dated December 31, 1864, gives a history of what had been done, and lays a broad basis for the superstructure, which none but a prophetic eye could have seen at that time would be erected upon it.

The Legislature of 1865 passed an act, the second of the series of orphan school acts, (see appendix,) approved March 23, "establishing the right principle that the destitute orphans of our brave soldiers are to be the children of the State," and appropriating \$75,000 to carry on the work for the year. Although this measure finally passed both Houses unanimously, it met in its progress some very strong opposition, and Dr. Burrowes says, "it owes its origination entirely to the wise forethought and untiring exertions of Gov. Curtin." In speaking of the members who favored it, he thanks many, but names but one, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Senator from Chester. "He it was," so reads an editorial in the *School Journal*, "who took up the question on its merits when it reached the Senate in a shape which, to say the least of it, nothing but entire misunderstanding of the object in view could have given it, and at once set himself to disabuse the Legislature and disseminate truer and nobler views. To his intelligent course, clear explanations and persistent advocacy, it is that the final passage of the amended bill, now a law, is mainly due. To his efforts, therefore, next to Gov. Curtin, so many widows will owe relief from the burthens thus assumed by the State, and so many orphans the means of rendering themselves worthy by proper training and education of the noble names they bear."

The Superintendent felt himself so much strengthened by the act thus secured, that he declares that the plan for the education of the orphan children, heretofore going so slowly into operation for want of certainty as to its continuance, "shall now proceed with all despatch consistent with the importance of the subject and the many yet untried details of the enterprise."

In order to show how the work of organization proceeded, I copy the following statistics, which were compiled November 30, 1865 :

"Allowed applications received for admission to the schools.....	1, 846
Disallowed applications received	67
Orders issued for admission to the schools.....	1, 582
Actual admissions to the schools reported	1, 262
Orphans discharged on application of relatives.....	16."

I give also the following list of the institutions receiving soldiers' orphans, November 30, 1865, together with the dates at which they were opened, officially, for the purpose. This list is given in this way in order that the pioneers in this noble work may have accorded to them full credit.

Institution.	County.	When opened.
M'Alisterville.....	Juniata.....	Nov. 3, 1864.
Northern Home.....	Philadelphia.....	Nov. 25, 1864.
Children's Home.....	Lancaster.....	Dec. 5, 1864.
Paradise.....	Lancaster.....	Dec. 6, 1864.
Mount Joy.....	Lancaster.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Home of the Friendless...	Allegheny.....	Jan. 1, 1865.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Soldiers' Orphan Home...	Allegheny.....	Jan. 1, 1865.
Orangeville.....	Columbia.....	Jan. 3, 1865.
Bridesburg Home.....	Philadelphia.....	Jan. 9, 1865.
Quakertown.....	Bucks.....	Jan. 18, 1865.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.....	Allegheny.....	Jan. 25, 1865.
North Sewickley.....	Beaver.....	April 27, 1865.
Emaus Orphan House.....	Dauphin.....	May 6, 1865.
Loysville.....	Perry.....	May 8, 1865.
Children's Home.....	York.....	May 18, 1865.
Germantown Home.....	Philadelphia.....	May 31, 1865.
St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	Philadelphia.....	July 15, 1865.
Catholic Home.....	Philadelphia.....	July 15, 1865.
St. Vincent's Home.....	Philadelphia.....	Aug. 3, 1865.
Orphan Asylum.....	Lancaster.....	Sept. 9, 1865.
Church Home.....	Allegheny.....	Sept. 25, 1865.
Harford.....	Susquehanna.....	Nov. 6, 1865.
Cassville.....	Huntingdon.....	Nov. 6, 1865.

The Superintendent in his second report, dated December 1, 1865, gives the expenses for the year at \$103,817 67. But that even he did not appreciate the magnitude of the system he was building up, appears from the following paragraph: "Inquiry may be made as to the duration of the system. It is probable that the maximum number of orphans to be maintained and educated will be reached in 1866, and that it will remain stationary during 1867 and 1868, as the number of discharges in each of these three years will probably be about equal to the number of the more juvenile class who will then attain the age of four and be admitted. In 1869 the number will begin to decrease and will rapidly fall off, by the arrival at the age of sixteen and by binding out, till 1884, when the schools will close for want of inmates. It may be added that taking \$300,000 as the maximum cost, the average annual expense will be \$150,000."

In his annual message for 1866, the Governor thus aptly and eloquently refers to the orphan schools: "I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word in asking a continuation of an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime."

The most important events in the third orphan school year were the visit to Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature of some three or four hundred orphans, their exercises in the House of Representatives, with the speeches of the Governor, the Superintendent and other distinguished gentlemen; the appropriation of \$300,000 by the Legislature for the support of the schools for the year 1866; the presence of 1,157 orphans, on the 4th of July, at Philadelphia, to participate in the ceremonies connected with the return of the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments to the State authorities, an exhibition which attracted almost as much attention as the return of the flags themselves; the opening of several new schools, one of them for the orphans of colored soldiers, and the gradual consolidation and improvement of the whole system. Good will to the system was shown in a substantial manner by the several railroad companies in giving the orphans transportation on their excursions without charge, and by the citizens of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other places in providing for them gratuitous entertainment.

It was during this year that Amos Rowe, Esq., was appointed examiner, and Colonel Wm. L. Bear inspector of soldiers' orphan schools, both gentlemen well qualified for the positions; and, with this increased force, the visitation and inspection of schools were more carefully attended to than had previously been practicable.

The third annual report of the Superintendent shows that there were on the rolls of the thirty-six schools and homes, on the first of December, 1866, 2,681 children, and that the system had cost for the year \$309,149 26. The amount thought necessary for the coming year was \$500,000. The condition of the schools was referred to as reasonably good and improving.

The law of 1867, relating to orphan schools, was prepared mainly by Col. George F. M'Farland, then a clerk in the Department of Common Schools. It will be found in the appendix to this report. This law did not materially change the system then in operation, but it put in the shape of law much that had before simply existed as a loose plan, and added some valuable, practical features. The Legislature appropriated \$350,000. Dr. Burrows's term of office expiring, Gov. John W. Geary, who now occupied the gubernatorial chair, appointed Col. M'Farland his successor as Superintendent of Orphan Schools, and, his nomination being confirmed by the Senate, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the first of May, 1867.

The administration of Col. M'Farland lasted from May 1, 1867, to June 1, 1871,—four years and one month. During this time he established several new schools and dispensed with some old ones, but, beyond this, he had little to do in the way of organization. This difficult work had been performed by his predecessor, so that he was able to direct his whole attention

at once to the discipline and management of the schools; and it will be acknowledged by all who have had the opportunity of knowing, that in his hands great improvement was made in these respects. From my own personal observation, I am free to say that he found some of the schools in very bad condition, and that he left them, not by any means perfect, but much improved. His administration, however, is so recent, the events that characterized so fresh in the minds of all concerned, that it is deemed unnecessary to give, in this place, anything further of its history, than to state that the number of children in school at the close of the respective years was, for 1867, 3,180; for 1868, 3,431; for 1869, 3,631; and for 1870, 3,529.

Col. M'Farland was efficiently assisted during the whole of his administration by Rev. C. Cornforth and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, as inspectors of soldiers' orphan schools. And it is but just to say that Gov. Geary, by his advice to the officers of the Orphan School Department, his efforts to secure full appropriations for the system and his frequent personal visitations and inspections of the schools and homes themselves, has proven himself a warm friend of the children the Commonwealth has adopted as her own. The following extracts are taken from his annual messages:

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding, protecting and educating the children of our dead soldiers, the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. These children are not mere objects of charity or pensioners upon our bounty, but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride and every principle of humanity.—*Message of 1868.*

The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men, who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of the Commonwealth, and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.—*Message of 1869.*

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride, and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.—*Message of 1870.*

Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that, should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a parental protector of their beloved ones, who, otherwise, would be left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.—*Message of 1871.*

The late Legislature passed an act imposing the duties of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, and since June 1, 1871, this noble benefaction has been administered by that officer, with what advantage to the system and with what satisfaction to those intrusting him with this power and to the people generally remains to be seen. This only is promised, that no interest the State has in these orphan children of our dead heroes, no interest of these children themselves, shall suffer while in his hands for the want of an honest and faithful performance of duty; and, he trusts, that the same generous support heretofore granted the system by the Legislature, and the same kind of sympathy for it on the part of the people, will be continued until the last destitute soldiers' orphan child in the State has been fed, clothed, instructed and cared for until he shall be able to supply his own wants and work his own way in the world.

To this sketch it will be interesting to append a list of the appropriations made by the State and donations received for the support of our orphan school system. The list will include all the money that has been disbursed by the Department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

When made.		Character.	Amount.
March	23, 1865.....	Regular.....	\$75,000 00
April	11, 1866.....	Regular.....	300,000 00
April	11, 1867.....	Regular.....	350,000 00
February	25, 1868.....	Deficit.....	31,069 77
February	25, 1868.....	Deficit.....	141,561 69
April	11, 1868.....	Regular.....	400,000 00
March	13, 1869.....	Deficit.....	50,000 00
April	14, 1869.....	Damages, Orangeville.....	5,000 00
April	16, 1869.....	Regular.....	450,000 00
March	31, 1870.....	Deficit.....	44,968 88
March	31, 1870.....	Deficit.....	44,700 00
April	6, 1870.....	Regular.....	520,000 00
May	27, 1871.....	Damages, Orangeville.....	5,000 00
May	27, 1871.....	Damages, Jacksonville.....	5,000 00
May	27, 1871.....	Regular.....	520,000 00
Amount of appropriations by the State.....			2,942,298 34

DONATIONS.

When made.		By whom.	Amount.
May	6, 1864.....	Pennsylvania railroad company.....	\$50,000 00
June	5, 1865.....	Loyal Association of Penn'a, Washington, D. C.....	85 06
June	5, 1865.....	A Philadelphia teacher.....	3 00
Amount of donations.....			50,088 06

Total amount expended..... \$2,992,298 34

If to this grand sum be added the amounts donated by individuals directly to the schools and homes for the use of the orphans, it would swell the amount many thousands of dollars.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The following tabular statements contain much valuable statistical information concerning the past working and present condition of the system :

STATEMENT I.—Statistics of Orphan Schools and Homes.
SCHOOLS.

School.	County.	Principal.	Orders issued.....	Number admit- ted on order.....	Number trans- ferred to.....	Total No. rece'd into school.....	Number trans- ferred from.....	No. dischar'd on age	No. dischar'd on order	Number died	Number in school May 31, 1871.		
											Males	Females....	Total both sexes
1. Andersonburg	Perry	Prof. M. Motzer.....	188	143	7	150	13	.....	2	2	78	55	133
2. Bridgewater	Bucks	Prof. J. Sitzer.....	169	166	28	194	3	20	5	4	90	72	162
3. Cassville	Huntingdon	Prof. A. L. Guss.....	278	248	156	404	20	122	33	1	119	109	228
4. Chester Springs	Chester	Prof. W. E. Caveny	118	87	292	379	30	102	19	1	146	81	227
5. Dayton.....	Armstrong.....	Rev. T. M. Elder.....	246	216	85	301	1	81	9	2	115	93	208
6. Emaus	Dauphin.....	Prof. W. E. Crull.....	61	52	20	72	49	2	7	2	5	7	12
7. Harford.....	Susquehanna.....	Prof. H. S. Sweet	259	222	92	314	19	108	19	10	99	59	158
8. Jacksonville	Centre	Rev. D. G. Klein.....	199	166	9	175	164	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
9. Lincoln Institution..	Philadelphia	Miss M. M'Henry, Dir's..	104	85	46	131	6	13	9	3	100	.....	100
10. Mansfield.....	Tioga	Prof. F. A. Allen.....	161	124	65	189	2	38	5	2	78	64	142
11. M'Alisterville	Juniata	Prof. J. H. Smith.....	431	366	159	525	83	139	61	10	127	105	232
12. Mercer.....	Mercer	Prof. J. G. White.....	223	189	12	201	4	10	3	3	99	82	181
13. Mt. Joy.....	Lancaster	Prof. J. Kennedy	301	254	172	426	71	103	28	4	137	83	220
14. Phillipsburg	Beaver	Rev. W. G. Taylor.....	291	229	146	375	80	89	60	.....	76	70	146
15. Sold. Orph. Institute, in connection with Northern Home	Philadelphia.....	Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Pres't.	422	380	13	393	85	4	59	2	149	94	243
16. Titusville	Crawford	Prof. J. N. Reistle	282	233	55	288	11	44	19	4	109	101	210
17. Uniontown	Rayette.....	Rev. A. H. Waters	195	168	80	248	4	69	21	2	106	46	152
18. White Hall	Cumberland	Prof. J. A. Moore	209	166	205	371	13	83	61	9	135	80	205
19. Schools discontinued.	.....	.....	817	743	71	814	622	101	86	5	.....	.....	.....
20. Partial relief and other cases .....	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	207	.....	181	.....	.....	8	18	26
			4,954	4,444	1,713	6,157	1,280	1,309	512	71	1,766	1,219	2,985

STATEMENT I—CONTINUED.
HOMES.

Home.	Location.	Orders issued..	No. admitted on order.....	Number transferred to.....	Total No. rec'd into school...	Number transferred from...	No. discharged on age..	No. discharged on order.....	No. died	Number in school May 31, 1871.		
										Males....	Females,	Total, both sexes
1. Catholic Home	Philadelphia	52	27	2	29	2	2	4	.....	.....	21	21
2. Children's Home	Lancaster	197	156	16	172	100	.....	3	6	33	30	63
3. Children's Home	York	80	59	4	63	21	.....	2	.....	21	19	40
4. Church Home.....	Philadelphia	51	42	4	46	9	.....	6	.....	25	29	29
5. Episcopal Church Home	Allegheny	48	41	.....	41	12	.....	2	.....	13	13	26
6. Home for Friendless	Allegheny	76	49	4	53	22	.....	5	.....	18	8	26
7. Home for Friendless	Wilkesbarre, Luzerne ..	164	122	13	135	52	.....	17	4	33	29	62
8. Industrial School	Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	21
9. Lancaster County Hospital ..	Lancaster ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Loysville Orphan Home	Perry	243	193	35	228	142	.....	2	1	57	26	83
11. Media Training School for F. M. C.	Delaware ..	4	2	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
12. Nazareth Hall	Northampton ..	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Orphans' Home	Philadelphia ..	71	62	11	73	56	.....	12	.....	.....	3	5
14. Orphans' Home	Womelsdorf, Berks	111	102	12	114	23	.....	10	.....	44	26	70
15. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum ..	Allegheny	251	218	10	228	125	.....	23	4	39	35	74
16. Rochester Orphan Home	Beaver	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
17. Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	Allegheny	67	63	8	71	49	.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....
18. St. James' Orphan Asylum.....	Lancaster	15	13	2	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
19. St. John's Orphan Asylum	Philadelphia	55	44	3	47	4	.....	14	.....	21	21	42
20. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum	Allegheny	2	2	25	27	13	.....	4	.....	11	2	13
21. St. Paul's Orphan Home	Butler	31	30	6	36	4	.....	4	.....	22	4	26
22. St. Vincent's Asylum	Philadelphia ..	17	16	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	5	4	9
23. St. Vincent's College	Westmoreland ..	1	1	7	8	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. St. Vincent's Home.....	Philadelphia ..	7	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Western House of Refuge	Allegheny .....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Zellenople Farm School	Butler	4	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for homes.....		1,535	1,257	198	1,455	645	46	122	20	335	287	622
Total for schools		4,954	4,444	1,713	6,157	1,280	1,309	512	71	1,766	1,219	2,985
Total for both ..		6,489	5,701	1,911	7,612	1,925	1,355	634	91	2,101	1,506	3,607

STATEMENT II.

Showing how many children will be discharged on age during the present and succeeding years, until the schools close in 1882. The statement includes not only those children now in school, but those also under eight years of age whose applications are on file.

	Discharges on age.
Years ending May 31, 1872.....	422
Do.....May 31, 1873.....	477
Do.....May 31, 1874.....	523
Do.....May 31, 1875.....	569
Do.....May 31, 1876.....	536
Do.....May 31, 1877.....	493
Do.....May 31, 1878.....	432
Do.....May 31, 1879.....	235
Do.....May 31, 1880.....	124
Do.....May 31, 1881.....	66
Do.....May 31, 1882.....	6
	<hr/>
	3,883
	<hr/>

The table given above has been compiled with a great deal of care and is believed to be substantially correct. Of course the numbers given will be modified by discharges *by order*, deaths and admissions; but it is thought that these, taken together, will about balance each other, and that the numbers in the table indicate with sufficient accuracy, for all practical purposes, the annual shrinkage of the system.

It will not be difficult to estimate approximately the amount of money that will be needed to carry on the system until the schools shall close. My estimate is about \$2,000,000, or an average appropriation of \$200,000 per annum for ten years.

STATEMENT III.

Showing the number of orders issued, exclusive of discharges and deaths, and the number of applications on file for each age from four to sixteen years, inclusive, to May 31, 1871.

Age.	No. of orders issued, exclusive of discharges and deaths.....	Number of applications on file.....	Total number of orders and applications.....
Four.....years.....		1	1
Five.....do.....	28	6	34
Six.....do.....	79	35	114
Seven.....do.....	221	60	281
Eight.....do.....	408	53	461
Nine.....do.....	599	56	655
Ten.....do.....	648	53	701
Eleven.....do.....	693	33	726
Twelve.....do.....	705	26	731
Thirteen.....do.....	626	14	640
Fourteen.....do.....	506	12	518
Fifteen.....do.....	505	4	509
Sixteen.....do.....	15		15
	5,019	353	5,372

STATEMENT IV.

Showing the progress and working of the system from its commencement.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	(6 m.) 1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Totals.
Accepted applications received ...	1,848	1,697	1,095	436	687	483	465	6,711
Orders issued	1,582	1,779	739	467	495	562	734	6,358
Admissions to school.....	1,242	1,575	630	513	549	544	648	5,701
Discharges on order	17	57	31	102	100	231	91	629
Discharges on age.....		48	85	122	263	400	437	1,355
Deaths.....	4	13	12	10	17	15	20	91
No. in school at close of the year,	1,226	2,681	3,180	3,431	3,631	3,529	3,607	.....

From previous reports issued from this Department, the Legislature was led to expect that the *maximum* number of orphan children who could ever be found in school under the system had been reached, and that the number would henceforth rapidly decrease. The statement above given shows, on the contrary, that while the number in school in 1869 was 3,631, and decreased to 3,529 in 1870, it again arose to 3,607 the past year, and it will not be much, if any, lower the present one. The reason of this state of facts is, that in 1871 more applications for admission to the schools were granted and fewer orders for discharge were issued than in 1870; and we have now placed all the children in school whose applications are on file and who have a legal right to admission. On the first of June last, upon

taking charge of the Department, I found several hundred children waiting for admission, some of whom had waited for years. All these are now receiving the maintenance and instruction the State designed for them, and hereafter the number of children in our schools will be regulated wholly by the natural laws which apply to it, and, governed by these laws, its decrease will be about as indicated in Statement II.

STATEMENT V.

Showing the whole number of orders issued for the admission of children from each county.

The whole number of accepted applications received till May 31, 1871, was 6,711. Of these, 353 remain on file, as shown by the last table, and the remaining 6,358 have been issued as follows:

Adams, 36; Allegheny, 301; Armstrong, 187; Beaver, 87; Bedford, 89; Berks, 89; Blair, 195; Bradford, 101; Bucks, 62; Butler, 80; Cambria, 97; Carbon, 24; Centre, 206; Chester, 122; Clarion, 170; Clearfield, 57; Clinton, 36; Columbia, 70; Crawford, 96; Cumberland, 86; Dauphin, 173; Delaware, 41; Elk, 6; Erie, 39; Greene, 14; Huntingdon, 127; Indiana, 120; Jefferson, 114; Juniata, 56; Lancaster, 277; Lawrence, 79; Lebanon, 44; Lehigh, 79; Luzerne, 143; Lycoming, 120; Mercer, 114; M'Kean, 13; Mifflin, 84; Monroe, 47; Montgomery, 49; Montour, 49; Northampton, 48; Northumberland, 75; Perry, 162; Philadelphia, 897; Pike, 3; Potter, 52; Schuylkill, 101; Snyder, 41; Somerset, 16; Sullivan, 13; Susquehanna, 117; Tioga, 151; Union, 48; Venango, 78; Warren, 28; Washington, 74; Wayne, 35; Westmoreland, 72; Wyoming, 42; York, 107; sixty-five counties—Cameron county alone having none.

STATEMENT VI.

Showing the denominational parentage of children.

Of 3,607 children actually in school June 1, 1871, the fathers of 3,048 are reported as members of some church, leaving 559 unconnected with church or not reported.

Of 3,048 thus reported, there were of Methodist parentage, 1,210; Lutheran, 403; Presbyterian, 360; United Presbyterian, 48; Baptist, 201; Episcopal, 153; Catholic, 106; German Reformed, 170; Disciple, 31; Church of God, 27; Church of Messiah, 3; United Brethren, 77; Tunkers, 15; Congregationalist, 5; Albrights, 2; Adventists, 2; Evangelical, 35; Protestants, (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination,) 174; Universalists, 6; Friends, 5; Puritan and Unitarian, each 1.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE SYSTEM THE PAST YEAR.

The following statements show the operations of the system of orphan schools during the past year :

STATEMENT VII.

Showing applications by counties.

Names of Counties.	On file June 1, 1870.....	Rec'd during year.....	Issued during year.....	Remain'g on file June 1, 1871.....
1. Adams.....	3	4	6	1
2. Allegheny.....	2	16	10	8
3. Armstrong.....	43	27	39	31
4. Beaver.....	2	4	5	1
5. Bedford.....	7	6	11	2
6. Berks.....	10	7	14	3
7. Blair.....	23	6	14	17
8. Bradford.....	21	11	28	4
9. Bucks.....	2	.....	2	.....
10. Butler.....	5	11	8	8
11. Cambria.....	20	4	16	8
12. Cameron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Carbon.....	4	3	3	4
14. Centre.....	.....	10	5	5
15. Chester.....	11	2	6	7
16. Clarion.....	17	6	11	12
17. Clearfield.....	4	3	5	2
18. Clinton.....	5	.....	.....	3
19. Columbia.....	5	4	7	2
20. Crawford.....	6	23	15	14
21. Cumberland.....	4	12	9	7
22. Dauphin.....	18	3	14	7
23. Delaware.....	2	2	3	1
24. Elk.....	2	.....	1	1
25. Erie.....	1	5	4	2
26. Fayette.....	17	17	27	7
27. Forest.....	.....	1	1	.....
28. Franklin.....	15	5	15	5
29. Fulton.....	.....	2	1	1
30. Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Huntingdon.....	21	18	31	8
32. Indiana.....	28	16	28	16
33. Jefferson.....	16	20	13	23
34. Juniata.....	2	1	2	1
35. Lancaster.....	19	14	25	8
36. Lawrence.....	3	4	6	1
37. Lebanon.....	5	2	7	.....
38. Lehigh.....	3	2	4	1
39. Luzerne.....	9	15	19	5
40. Lycoming.....	15	11	22	4
41. Mercer.....	8	11	17	2
42. M'Kean.....	.....	2	2	.....
43. Mifflin.....	8	3	6	5
44. Monroe.....	5	1	1	5
45. Montgomery.....	5	.....	5	.....
46. Montour.....	5	2	5	2
47. Northampton.....	1	1	1	1
48. Northumberland.....	13	2	15	.....
49. Perry.....	4	9	9	4
50. Philadelphia.....	58	37	74	21
51. Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATEMENT VII—CONTINUED.

Names of Counties.	On file June 1, 1870.....	Rec'd during year....	Issued during year....	Remain'g on file June 1, 1871.....
52. Potter	7	10	9	8
53. Schuylkill.....	31	23	51	3
54. Snyder	1	1	2	.....
55. Somerset	2	.....	.....	2
56. Sullivan.....	1	2	1	2
57. Susquehanna.....	18	5	20	3
58. Tioga	18	9	18	9
59. Union.....	4	4	5	3
60. Venango.....	6	12	8	10
61. Warren	5	11	3	13
62. Washington.....	13	12	11	14
63. Wayne	7	3	7	3
64. Westmoreland	17	3	13	7
65. Wyoming.....	4	5	6	3
66. York	9	.....	8	1
Total	622	465	734	353

STATEMENT VIII.

Showing discharges and deaths.

SCHOOLS.

Schools.	No. discharges on age for year ending May 31, '71..	No. disch's on order for year ending May 31, '71..	No. of deaths for year ending May 31, 1871
1. Andersonburg.. .....	.....	.....	.....
2. Bridgewater	14	2	.....
3. Cassville	34	20	1
4. Chester Springs	62	2	.....
5. Dayton.....	24	5	.....
6. Emaus.....	.....	1	.....
7. Harford	33	3	6
8. Jacksonville .....	.....	.....	2
9. Lincoln Institution.	5	2	.....
10. Mansfield	16	.....	.....
11. M'Alisterville	37	17	2
12. Mercer.....	7	2	2
13. Mt. Joy	36	2	2
14. Phillipsburg	26	12	.....
15. Sold. Orph. Inst., in connection with Northern Home.....	3	.....	.....
16. Titusville	11	3	2
17. Uniontown.....	23	6	.....
18. White Hall.	25	7	.....
19. Partial relief and other cases.	60	.....	.....
	416	84	17

STATEMENT VIII.—CONTINUED.

HOMES.

Homes.	No. discharges on ago for year end- ing May 31, '71..	No. disch's on or- der for year end- ing May 31, '71..	No. of deaths for year ending May 31, 1871
1. Catholic Home	1		3
2. Children's Home, Lancaster			
3. Children's Home, York			
4. Church Home, Philadelphia	1	1	
5. Episcopal Church Home	1		
6. Home for Friendless, Allegheny			
7. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre		2	
8. Industrial School	2		
9. Lancaster County Hospital			
10. Loysville Orphan Home			
11. Media Training School for Feeble Minded Children	2		
12. Nazareth Hall	1		
13. Orphan's Home, Philadelphia			
14. Orphan's Home, Womelsdorf	6		
15. Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum	1	4	
16. Rochester Orphan Home			
17. Soldiers' Orphan Home, Pittsburg	1	2	
18. St. James' Orphan Asylum			
19. St. John's Orphan Asylum	1	2	
20. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum	1		
21. St. Paul's Orphan Home	2	2	
22. St. Vincent's Asylum		2	
23. St. Vincent's College			
24. St. Vincent's Home			
25. Western House of Refuge	1		
26. Zellenople Farm School			
Total homes	21	15	3
Total schools	416	84	17
	437	99	20

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the Payments made to the different institutions.

Name of School.	For quarter ending August 31, 1870.....	For quarter ending November 30, 1870	For quarter ending February 28, 1871.....	For quarter ending May 31, 1871....	Total for the year ending May 31, 1871.	Freight on goods, making clothing, mending shoes, &c., paid to Principals and managers for the year ending May 31, 1871.	Totals paid schools for education and maintenance, freight, making clothing, mending shoes, &c., from June 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871.
1. Dayton	\$5, 628 11	\$6, 093 26	\$3, 199 86	\$6, 059 55	\$23, 980 58	\$678 06	\$24, 658 64
2. Phillipsburg	3, 871 32	3, 939 26	4, 268 17	4, 125 47	16, 204 22	895 75	17, 099 97
3. White Hall	5, 689 12	6, 022 18	6, 035 62	6, 214 74	23, 931 66	1, 454 88	25, 416 49
4. Uniontown	4, 186 41	4, 455 74	4, 431 23	4, 229 01	17, 302 39	1, 867 64	19, 170 03
5. Cassville	5, 472 27	5, 307 88	6, 048 02	6, 434 32	23, 232 49	1, 544 32	24, 806 81
6. M'Alisterville	6, 506 10	6, 361 62	6, 837 53	6, 941 66	26, 546 91	1, 690 76	28, 337 67
7. Mount Joy	6, 058 69	6, 320 70	6, 400 97	6, 508 62	25, 288 98	852 05	26, 141 03
8. Harford	4, 798 50	4, 734 62	4, 635 01	4, 694 15	18, 802 28	1, 108 63	19, 970 91
9. Mansfield	3, 624 59	3, 976 50	4, 077 97	4, 255 78	15, 934 84	1, 059 90	16, 994 74
10. Titusville	6, 210 32	6, 559 28	6, 709 53	6, 869 94	26, 349 07	1, 354 66	27, 703 73
11. Chester Springs	6, 298 83	6, 467 39	6, 273 31	6, 235 26	25, 274 79	936 05	26, 210 84
12. Bridgewater	4, 776 74	4, 050 00	4, 185 26	4, 186 97	17, 198 97	1, 104 25	18, 303 22
13. Emans	4, 475 00	4, 483 38	4, 478 33	3, 894 50	1, 891 21	1, 107 52	1, 938 73
14. Mercer	5, 657 15	6, 005 92	6, 237 65	6, 188 71	24, 109 43	2, 761 54	26, 870 97
15. Soldiers' Orphan Institute	6, 867 44	6, 953 07	6, 941 05	7, 167 00	27, 928 56	4, 815 04	32, 743 60
16. Lincoln Institution	2, 908 96	2, 929 39	2, 957 09	2, 951 46	11, 746 90	1, 956 92	13, 713 82
17. Church Home	840 14	912 46	905 00	891 90	3, 549 50	437 69	3, 987 19
18. Catholic Home	550 00	680 00	680 00	648 75	2, 558 75	476 28	3, 035 03
19. Industrial School	435 60	631 09	675 28	646 25	2, 438 22	495 95	2, 934 17
20. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum	716 17	.....	662 36	341 25	1, 719 78	.....	1, 719 78
	81, 571 46	82, 933 74	85, 659 24	85, 985 09	336, 149 53	25, 607 84	361, 757 37

STATEMENT IX.—CONTINUED.

Name of school.	For quarter ending August 31, 1870.....	For quarter ending November 30, 1870	For quarter ending Feb. 28, '71.	For quarter ending May 31, '71.	Total amt't paid for year ending May 31, 1871.....
1. Jacksonville.....	\$3,288 06	\$2,801 20	\$1,416 60	.....	\$7,505 86
2. Leysville.....	1,900 00	2,088 23	2,234 16	\$2,369 06	8,671 45
3. Andersonburg.....	4,041 63	3,946 48	3,993 09	4,026 25	16,007 45
	9,309 69	8,835 01	7,643 85	6,395 31	32,184 76
1. Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.....	\$2,564 12	\$2,117 03	\$1,957 48	\$1,866 84	\$8,505 47
2. Home for Friendless, Allegheny.....	575 00	650 00	650 00	650 00	2,525 00
3. Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburg.....	675 00	680 76	675 00	657 61	2,688 37
4. Rochester Orphan Home.....	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	700 00
5. Zelenople Farm School.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	200 00
6. Lancaster Children's Home.....	1,875 00	1,688 45	1,656 38	1,597 83	6,817 66
7. St. James Orphan Asylum.....	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	1,400 00
8. Wilkesbarre Home.....	1,375 00	1,364 82	1,356 94	1,375 00	5,471 76
9. Womelsdorf Home.....	1,716 30	1,755 21	1,750 00	1,729 62	6,951 13
10. Germantown Home.....	75 00	75 00	99 44	125 00	374 44
11. St. Vincent's Asylum, Tacony.....	175 00	132 69	125 00	157 22	589 91
12. St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	525 00	525 00	525 00	495 92	2,070 92
13. St. Vincent's College.....	25 26	.....	.....	.....	25 26
14. York Children's Home.....	925 00	925 00	938 61	983 96	3,772 57
15. St. Paul's Orphan Home.....	787 23	683 24	666 39	625 00	2,761 86
16. Media Training School for Feeble Minded Children.....	215 00	172 50	235 32	288 76	911 58
17. Nazareth Hall.....	30 00	20 79	.....	.....	50 79
18. Western House of Refuge.....	207 00	69 13	22 91	20 54	319 58
Totals for homes.....	12,319 91	11,434 62	11,233 47	11,148 30	46,136 30
Totals for primary schools.....	9,309 69	8,835 01	7,643 85	6,395 31	32,184 76
Totals for advanced schools.....	81,571 46	82,933 74	85,659 24	85,985 09	336,149 53
Grand totals.....	103,201 06	103,204 27	104,536 56	103,528 70	414,470 59

Statement IX is believed to be substantially correct, although, owing to the confused condition of some of the accounts, certain items in regard to clothing, &c., have been partially estimated.

COST OF THE SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1871.

State appropriation	\$520,000 00
For education and maintenance of children in advanced schools, at \$125 per annum.....	\$336,149 53
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in primary schools, at \$115 per annum	32,184 76
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in homes, &c., at \$100 per annum	46,136 30
Total for education and maintenance ...	414,470 59
For partial relief.....	600 00
For clothing children in advanced schools	83,667 07
For general expenses.	10,300 00
Total expenses of the system for the year, ————	509,037 66
Balance of appropriation unexpended	<u>10,962 34</u>

The preceding exhibit of the cost of the system for the past year is presented as it came into my hands. I have no means of verifying several of the items in the account, nor do I deem it my duty to sit in judgment upon the administration of my predecessor. I interpret the law requiring the Superintendent to present a "statement of receipts and disbursements, by item," as applying to those transactions only which are under his own control. The expenditure for clothing children in the advanced schools is set down at \$83,667 07. This is \$29,673 32 greater than the amount expended the previous year, but it is only proper to say that it is stated in justification of this expenditure, that it was swelled by having included in it certain unsettled accounts of previous years.

LOANS MADE BY THE STATE.

Under an act, approved April 15, 1867, \$21,000 were loaned by the State to five soldiers' orphan schools, which they were to re-pay, at the rate of five per cent., quarterly. This account now stands as follows:

	Loan.	Refunded.	Remaining due.
Chester Springs	\$5,000 00	\$2,750 00	\$2,250 00
Mercer.....	5,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00
Titusville.....	5,000 00	2,250 00	3,500 00
Harford	3,000 00	1,200 00	1,800 00
Mansfield.....	3,000 00	1,200 00	1,800 00
	21,000 00	9,400 00	12,350 00

DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR 1870.

The deficit for the quarter ending May 31, 1870, referred to in the last report of this Department, was found to be \$38,685 15. The following clause, in section 43 of the appropriation bill of 1871, refers to this deficit: "And the Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrants to the several principals and treasurers of the soldiers' orphan schools and homes for the sums due such schools and homes, for the quarter ending May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, as determined by his settlement of their bills for said quarter; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same out of the unexpended balances which have accrued, or which may accrue, from the appropriations to soldiers' orphans' schools for the year ending May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and out of the moneys returned to the Treasury from the loans made to certain schools, under the act of April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its supplement." The officers above named, feeling themselves authorized so to do, by the amount of money in the Treasury appropriated to orphan school purposes, and being anxious to do justice to those who had so long been waiting for their money, have paid the whole deficit, and the Department is now, as far as is known, out of debt.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

The appropriations which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending May 31, 1873, are as follows:

For the education, maintenance, instruction and clothing of the children	\$490,000 00
For the expenses of the Department and incidentals	10,000 00
Amount	<u>500,000 00</u>

STATEMENT X--CONTINUED.

School.	4th Grade.			5th Grade.			6th Grade.			7th Grade.			8th Grade.			Grand Total..	
	No. in Class.			Total	No. in Class.			Total	No. in Class.			Total	No. in Class.				Total
	A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	Total		A.	B.	Total		A.	B.	Total		
1. Andersonburg	13	11	.....	24	12	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
2. Bridgewater	16	.....	.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
3. Cassville	13	14	.....	27	13	.....	8	.....	8	4	4	.....	2	.....	195
4. Chester Springs.	14	14	.....	28	15	.....	17	.....	17	6	6	.....	.....	.....	190
5. Dayton	20	15	.....	35	15	16	11	13	24	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
6. Harford	23	.....	.....	23	18	.....	13	.....	13	5	5	.....	.....	.....	153
7. Lincoln Institution	21	9	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
8. Mansfield	17	17	.....	34	13	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
9. M'Alisterville	21	23	.....	44	16	.....	14	.....	14	9	9	.....	4	.....	213
10. Mercer	15	.....	.....	15	11	13	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
11. Mount Joy	19	22	.....	41	18	13	22	.....	22	9	9	.....	6	15	212
12. Phillipsburg	10	.....	.....	10	6	.....	11	4	15	7	7	.....	2	.....	140
13. Soldiers' Orphan Institute.....	18	20	12	50	16	8	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
14. Titusville	11	14	.....	25	15	.....	5	.....	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	182
15. Uniontown	19	14	13	46	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	135
16. White Hall	26	20	.....	46	17	.....	14	.....	14	10	10	.....	7	.....	196
Totals for schools.....	276	193	25	494	204	50	155	17	172	60	60	21	29	.....	2,713	
1. Children's Home, Lancaster. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
2. Children's Home, York	8	9	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
3. Church Home, Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
4. Episcopal Home, Pittsburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
5. Home for Friendless, Allegheny city ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
6. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
7. Leysville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
8. Orphan's Home, Womelsdorf.....	11	13	.....	24	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
9. Pittsburg and Allegheny Orp. Asylum ..	5	4	.....	9	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
10. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
11. St. James' Orphan Asylum, Lancaster.	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Totals for homes.....	36	26	.....	62	20	28	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498

The grading, it is only proper to say, was done by the teachers of the different institutions, and the scholarship of the pupils is measured by a higher standard in some schools than in others. The table, therefore, does not indicate with exactness the relative educational standing of the different institutions.

In connection with the table given above, it may be well to present the course of study as now prescribed for the soldiers' orphan schools. The extent to which the several branches are to be taught in the different grades is left to the discretion of the teachers. Advancement will be measured more by *thoroughness* than by *amount*.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing and drawing on slates, oral exercises in numbers, object lessons.

Second Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing and drawing on slates, mental arithmetic, four fundamental rules of written arithmetic, object lessons.

Third Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing, drawing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, object lessons.

Fourth Grade.—Same as for third grade.

Fifth Grade.—Same as for fourth grade, with the addition of grammar.

Sixth Grade.—Same as for fifth grade, with the addition of history of United States.

Seventh Grade.—Spelling, reading, book-keeping, elementary algebra, geography, grammar, history of United States, physiology.

Eighth Grade.—Reading, algebra or geometry, grammar, Constitution of United States, natural philosophy or the elements of the natural sciences generally.

Vocal music, declamation, composition and instruction in morals and manners are continued throughout the whole course.

The studies of the course are frequently reviewed as the pupils proceed. Bible classes and Sunday schools have been organized in all the schools, but sectarian instruction is carefully avoided, except where the children are all of one denomination.

In the form of object lessons a large amount of general information is imparted and valuable instruction given in the elements of the different sciences that can be illustrated with objects.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

By an act of the Legislature, no orphan child can be admitted into our schools who is under eight years of age. There are now on file the applications of one hundred and seven such children. In some cases the hardship of waiting is very great; and, as the additional expense to the system of their admission would be comparatively trifling, I respectfully recommend that the act prohibiting it be repealed.

As will be seen by the list given on a subsequent page, quite a number of orphans, leaving the schools at sixteen, engage in teaching. A few, aided by kind-hearted friends, find their way to the State Normal schools,

and it has occurred to me that, if the State would make a small appropriation to aid others, who may exhibit special aptitude for the business of teaching, it would be a wise expenditure of money. An appropriation of \$2,000 per annum would probably send ten or twelve of the brightest and best graduates of the orphan schools to the State Normal schools, where they could be fitted for a career of the highest usefulness as teachers. If such a distinction could be conferred as an honor for scholarship and good conduct, it would have a most beneficial effect upon the schools. I heartily recommend such an appropriation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Inspectors' Reports.—Your attention and that of the public are respectfully asked to the excellent reports of Rev. C. Cornforth and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Inspectors and Examiners of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, herewith presented. These faithful officers have now been on duty nearly five years, they have visited every orphan school and home in the State many times, and they are, therefore, entirely familiar with the subject on which they write. You may rest assured that what they say in praise of the system can be relied upon, and their suggestions for its improvement are worthy of the most careful consideration.

I take special pleasure in calling attention to a fact mentioned in the report of Mrs. Hutter. She says, "During one of my recent visits to one of our Western schools—the one at *Uniontown*—I was rejoiced to learn that a wealthy, philanthropic gentleman of that town had set apart TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS as a fund to be distributed among the children of that school, as they shall, from time to time, be honorably discharged, in such sums as he and the principal shall determine—to be apportioned *according to merit*." I have otherwise learned that the gentleman referred to is HON. ANDREW STEWART, of Uniontown, and that the sum he purposes to set apart for the purpose named is considerably more than ten thousand dollars. His plan is to use the interest of this fund in the way referred to. Such men are an honor to their country and a blessing to the race. Would to God Pennsylvania had more of them.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS.

To meet in full the general desire for information concerning the institutions in which the orphan children of the State are being cared for, I deemed it proper to append to this report extracts from the late annual reports of a number of the principals and managers of these institutions. As a whole, they will convey a fair idea of the condition and working of the several schools from which they emanate, and of the system of which they are a part.

FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM—A LIST OF THE "SIXTEENERS."

There will be found on another page, a list of young ladies and gentlemen who have been discharged from the soldiers' orphan schools as the law requires, at the age of sixteen, together with such facts as could be gathered in the short time allowed for that purpose, concerning their present employment and future promise. The list given might have been extended to a much greater length, and this, probably, will be done in a future report. The names now given will serve as examples. As a tree is known by its fruits, nothing can be more satisfactory to the members of the Legislature who vote the money to support the orphan schools and to the people out of whose pockets it comes, than to know by such a test as the publication of the names and positions of the discharged orphans, that the system is doing an incalculable amount of good. From the beginning, to the first of November, 1,500 children have shared the advantages of the schools and been honorably discharged; and from the facts now in my possession, it appears that MORE THAN NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE NUMBER ARE DOING WELL AND SEEM LIKELY TO BECOME UPRIGHT AND USEFUL CITIZENS. Some of the schools have not discharged a single orphan child who has turned out badly. Considering the destitution of these children before entering school, their defective home training, their unprofitable surroundings, this result is a marvel even to those well acquainted with the uplifting power of a rightly directed education. From this lesson let philanthropists learn that the most effective way of benefiting mankind is to educate the rising generation; from it let statesmen learn that a penny spent for schools and homes for friendless and neglected children is worth many dollars spent for poor-houses, jails and penitentiaries.

APPENDIX.

I have thought it well, for the accommodation of those visiting the institutions or desiring to learn something about our system of orphan schools, to append a directory, giving the localities of the different schools and homes and the best way of reaching them. I have added, also, all the important laws relating to the organization of our orphan school system, the principal forms used by the Department in carrying on its work, the official circulars issued by the present administration, and an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting of principals held in the rooms of the School Department in September last.

PRESENT WORK AND FUTURE PROMISE.

By an act of the last Legislature the duties of Superintendent of Orphan Schools were intrusted to the Superintendent of Common Schools. This act went into effect the first of June last. Since that time, in addition to

the work of re-organization, made necessary by a change of administration and attention to the current business of the Department, I have personally visited all the principal institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans, except six or seven, and was present and participated in the annual examinations of ten of them. I prepared the several forms of reports and issued the official circulars found on another page, and was called upon to preside at the meeting of principals and managers of orphan schools, held as hereinbefore mentioned. The whole work is now well in hand, and the future seems to promise an increased degree of prosperity to the system and an increased degree of good to the children, who are the deserving objects of the benefaction. Some of the duties of the Superintendent are delicate and difficult, but these shall be discharged with an eye single to all the interests involved. The business of the Department shall be conducted in a strict business way, and its benevolences shall be administered in the spirit of that devotion which soldiers manifest in laying down their lives for their country, or parents feel in caring for their helpless little ones.

Pennsylvania, in the care she has taken of her destitute soldiers' orphans, has done a noble work. The page that tells of it will be the brightest in all her history. She sent 400,000 men into the field to protect the institutions our fathers founded for us, from the hands of those who would have despoiled them and broken up our Union. And, then, the war over, she gathers up the six or seven thousand poor children orphaned by the struggle, and feeds, clothes and instructs them, and sends them forth capable of earning a livelihood for themselves and prepared to become good and useful citizens. All the other States of the Union put together have not done as much for their soldiers' orphans as she has done, and we challenge the whole civilized world to find a parallel. The good work begun and carried on to the present time will be completed. No opposition to it will appear, either in the General Assembly or elsewhere, and it will hereafter and forever stand as a proud monument to both the patriotism and philanthropy of the land of Penn.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS.

REPORT OF REV. C. CORNFORTH.

Hon. J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

SIR:—My annual report as Inspector and Examiner of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of the State is, herewith, respectfully submitted.

In the discharge of my official duties it has been my constant aim to see that every orphan under the charge of the State receives all the benefits and advantages which the citizens of the Commonwealth intend to bestow, in making, through their legislators, their liberal, annual appropriations; and so well is the good work of caring for the orphans done, that the people, who so cheerfully support these institutions, need have no apprehensions as to the wisdom and utility of continuing their generous bestowments till the last needy soldiers' orphan shall be capable of self-help.

The principals of schools and the superintendents of homes, who have the immediate care of the orphans, are, as a class, persons of high moral standing, and are laboring with an untiring perseverance for the industrial, intellectual, moral and religious culture of the children confided to them. With these earnest and conscientious workers at the head of our institutions, a constantly increasing efficiency is the necessary and gratifying result. Each passing year gives added wisdom for service. Home comforts and school privileges are multiplying and improving. Yet, while commendable advancement is everywhere apparent, I beg leave to suggest several improvements.

First. There should be a greater variety of food. Our tables are, as a general thing, furnished with healthful and ample supplies, as the remarkable vigor and health of our children testify. As to the substantials of life, there is little or no room to complain. There remains to be added only a few lighter and less substantial dishes to give our tables a finished and home-like appearance; and this should be done more for the sake of good breeding than for the stomach. No table is considered satisfactorily furnished where milk and sugar are not provided for tea and coffee, and where butter or syrup, at the option of the child, is not afforded twice a day, at least.

Second. There should be improvement in table furniture. A number of schools are already doing all that can be desired in this direction, while

others are quite deficient. Tin plates and tin cups, which were, in several instances, introduced in the earlier and more uncertain days of the orphan school system, are being discarded. No table is now approved which is not covered with a *clean* white cloth and set with white plates, and cups and saucers to match, and amply provided with butter plates and butter knives.

Third. Greater care should be taken in bathing the children. They are, as it is, very generally clean, weekly bathing of the entire person, being a requirement, old as the orphan school system. But there is quite generally needed a closer supervision of the children while bathing; the change of water should be more frequent, and the supply of towels greatly increased. For daily use each child should be furnished with an "individual" towel. This is already done in a few institutions.

Fourth. The facilities for learning trades are limited. The girls are better provided for, in this respect, than the boys. The girls are instructed in all kinds of house-work, and in the use of the needle and the sewing machine. But the boys, in too many instances, can only do chores. In a number of schools, however, they become quite familiar with the use of farming tools. But after all that is being done to give the boys habits of industry, the opportunities afforded them to learn trades (the importance of which all concede) are extremely rare. This defect has long been felt. How shall it be supplied?

Fifth. The opportunities for general reading should be increased. This is not the case with every school. But in many of them comfortable reading rooms need yet to be provided for the larger children, and a good variety of reading matter supplied. It is full as important that our boys and girls be well informed as that they know what is in their school books.

Sixth. More branches of natural science should be embraced in our course of study. In order to do this there must be less mathematics. One daily recitation in any one branch is universally regarded as sufficient, by experienced instructors of youth. And there certainly is no such difference between mental and written arithmetic as to constitute two branches. As the case now stands, many of our pupils become proficient in intellectual and common school arithmetic and with algebra, and yet do not know that there is a solar system, or anything of the most common facts of nature. Important as the study of arithmetic may be, as a means of mental discipline and for practical life, it should not be allowed to banish the studies of nature quite out of our schools. It does not require a very extensive knowledge of figures to fit one for ordinary life; and to require children, whose school days are few, to pursue any study merely for the sake of discipline, is criminally absurd. Our boys and girls can find ample scope for mental exercise in acquainting themselves with the facts, and solving the problems contained in God's works, and at the same time acquire a knowledge which

will fit them for the better enjoyment of society, and fill up the days and nights of a life time with increased pleasure, as they witness the operations of nature. And besides, such studies, as a means of moral and religious culture, are of great value. Also more attention should be given to composition. This is second in importance to no other branch, and should be made a daily exercise. What shall be the mental food of the thirty-six hundred orphans in our schools is a question of no small magnitude, and can be easier asked than answered.

Seventh. There is a demand for a higher order of teaching talent to instruct our younger pupils. Already nearly every school is quite well supplied with good teachers for the higher classes, while very few have first-rate teaching ability employed in the more primary departments. If there must be discrimination, it certainly should be in favor of the younger and least advanced pupils. A thorough and correct knowledge of the branches to be taught, and the ability to teach correctly and with enthusiasm and tact, are qualifications required in all teachers, but especially in those who would successfully instruct primary classes. If younger pupils are not correctly taught they must, at a subsequent period, consume much valuable time in the difficult task of correcting the errors imbibed while under the tuition of a novice, or else carry with them through life the evils of a faulty education. It is, therefore, of first importance that the best teaching talent be employed to instruct children while receiving their earliest lessons. Until this is done in all our schools and homes the orphans can not receive the full benefaction which the State designs to bestow, and for which she makes ample provision.

Eighth. The importance of moral and religious training should be continually emphasized. It is in vain that the hand be skilled, and the intellect disciplined and stored with knowledge, while the heart is left uncultivated. The cry of the present day, heard above all others, going up from the social and public walks of life, is for men and women of firm, Christian integrity. An opportunity rarely, if ever before offered, is now presented. Thousands of the youth of our Commonwealth are placed under the direct control of the principals of our schools and superintendents of our homes. A faithful discharge of duty, during the years when the foundation of character is laid, will tell powerfully for good upon the destiny of these thousands of orphaned children. The opportunity must not be lost.

These strictures are not made in any spirit of complaint. The orphan schools are doing a great and good work, and doing it well. Already hundreds of youth, who have shared their benefits and gone forth to the duties of life, owe their success entirely to them. Men of all professions and callings, express surprise and admiration at the educational facilities and home comforts afforded the orphans. But notwithstanding all that is done,

it should be the desire of those engaged in this noble work to discharge the delicate and responsible duty imposed upon them with ever-increasing efficiency and fidelity; and that this may be the case, I have specified some of the improvements which, in my judgment, ought yet to be made in our already excellent institutions.

This report, perhaps, can not be more appropriately closed than by assuring you of the entire confidence which those who are in charge of our institutions, as well as the public, have in your ability and fitness to superintend the soldiers' orphans' schools of the State; that, in every quarter, there is a disposition to fully sustain and heartily co-operate with you in your new, broad and arduous field of labor; and that great expectations are everywhere justly entertained as to the fruits of your superintendency.

C. CORNFORTH,
Inspector and Examiner.

REPORT OF MRS. E. E. HUTTER.

TO HON. J. P. WICKERSHAM, *General Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Schools of the State of Pennsylvania:*

DEAR SIR:—In presenting to you this report of my last year's official labors in the work of visiting and inspecting the soldiers' and sailors' orphan schools, a high sense of gratitude constrains me, at the outset, to acknowledge the unabated goodness of God, in having continued to our institutions His paternal guardianship during another year. Other most cherished private and public edifices have been swept by consuming fires, and in a few hours reduced to heaps of ashes. But the destroying enemy has not come nigh unto any of *our* homes or schools. Nor have any of them been assailed by dangerous epidemical diseases. They have been preserved from all "moving accidents by field and flood"—from "the pestilence that walks in darkness," and from "the destruction that wastes at noon-day." For all of which we owe the Lord thanks, since every good and perfect gift comes from *Him*, and we have nothing, of which *He* is not the Giver.

In addition to these strictly providential mercies, our institutions rejoice, also, in the continued good will of the people of the State and of their representatives. This is evidenced by the liberal appropriations annually made by the General Assembly to their support. Institutions, such as ours, under God, rest exclusively for their continuance and efficiency on the confidence and favor of the people and their representatives. Much reason for thankfulness have we, therefore, in the fact, that our's continue

so largely to commend themselves to the popular approval. May we not say, that they are enthroned in the very *hearts* of the people, in whose behalf the fathers of these orphaned children sacrificed their lives. So long as this high trust is faithfully administered, we may feel assured that the necessary support will be cheerfully granted.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

A kind Providence has again enabled me, during the past year, to visit the schools at least twice, and some of them four and five times. These visits have cost me in the aggregate between eleven and twelve thousand miles of travel. When it is called to mind, that the schools are located east and west of the Allegheny mountains, some of them fifteen and twenty miles distant from the nearest railway station, and that these latter require to be reached by private conveyance, over rough and mountainous roads, and often during the most inclement seasons of the year, it will be seen that the office of an inspector is far from being a *sinecure*.

I do not, however, complain of the work, for it has its ample compensation in the kindness I have uniformly experienced from the principals and teachers, and especially in the affectionate relations that have been created between the children and myself. I can truly affirm, that I cherish for all these soldiers' orphans the warmest *love*, and will never cease to feel the deepest interest in their welfare. I have now learned to know them, am familiar with much of their history, and feel bound to them by the tenderest ties. Many of the fathers it was my privilege to have met in Virginia, during the war, whilst they were there serving in the army, and, after the battle of Gettysburg, it was my melancholy office there to close the eyes of not a few of them in death. Their last prayers to God were breathed out in behalf of their children, and an unspeakable consolation to them was it, to be assured by me, that they would, unquestionably, be well cared for. This assurance the State is happily making good, and a brighter jewel she boasts not in her crown of honor.

During some of my official visits I was accompanied by my husband, and also by my personal friends, Miss Adaline Sager, Miss Louise E. Claghorn, Miss Maggie Smith, Miss Cordelia Cavanaugh and Miss Sallie Scott, who were deeply interested in the schools. Besides the work of inspection, the presence of these visitors was made the occasion of special exercises, consisting of singing and recitations by the children, and addresses by some of the visiting party. To guard against misapprehension, I deem it proper to state, that my visiting companions defrayed their own expenses.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

To say that our soldiers' orphan schools are *perfect*, would be to claim for them a chimera which belongs not to aught of earth, but is found alone

in Heaven. I *do* claim for them, however, that they are surely and steadily advancing in all those essential elements which challenge respect and admiration. And I verily believe that they are destined, before the last soldier's orphan will have been educated, to attain to the highest degree of excellence among our educational institutions. Experience will enable you gradually to correct existing defects, and to form the most judicious plans for engrafting upon them all needful improvements. The principals, as a rule, are faithful and competent, and are assisted in the discharge of their responsible duties by teachers of a like character. The children, with few exceptions, are cleanly in their habits, orderly in their behavior, chaste in conversation, respectful and obedient to those who have the rule over them, and are animated by a laudable ambition to excel in their studies. Whilst all mere sectarian instruction is rightfully ignored, they are, nevertheless, sedulously exhorted to "remember their Creator, *now*, in the days of their *youth*, lest the evil days come, and the years draw nigh, when they shall say they have no pleasure in them." They attend Sunday school and Divine worship, held either in the school building or in some proximate house of worship, and are thus brought under the benign influence of our holy Christianity. This fundamental principle of life is sought to be constantly impressed upon their minds and hearts, that the foundation of their future usefulness and happiness must be laid in *their own* good character and conduct, in their industry, integrity and regular attention to the duties of their several stations, and that there is *one* sphere in which they can *all* become benefactors to mankind, namely, by each, in his own calling, setting a good example, and performing his part in life worthily and honorably.

Viewed as a whole, I question whether a more promising assemblage of children can anywhere be met than those congregated in our soldiers' orphan schools. They are not yet altogether what they *ought* to be, of course, and not what I trust and believe, under *your* efficient administration, they are sure to *become*, but, take them all in all, I hold they will compare most favorably with any equal number of children, found in any of our common or select schools. It is my firm belief that from these schools will issue some of the most useful and honored men and women in our State or in the land.

THE SCHOOL EDIFICES.

It is well known that the places into which the soldiers' orphans have been gathered were selected for the occasion, and that the State did not feel itself warranted in erecting any edifices. Hence, in some cases, vacated academies and colleges were chosen for the purpose, which, with few exceptions, are still in use. Some of these edifices stand greatly in need of repair, and I suggest that the principals be instructed to attend to this duty

without delay. The school buildings should all be warm, clean and comfortable, well ventilated, free from musty walls and noxious decaying timbers, that are offensive to taste and smell and injurious to health. Unless this is the case, I hold that it is impossible to bring any school up to the proper standard. I never fail to impress these views upon the principals, and was happy to discover, from the blank reports furnished by you, that you also regard this as a matter highly essential to the prosperity of the schools.

CLOTHING.

Under your superintendence an important change has been wrought in the method of supplying the soldiers' orphans with clothing. This work you have voluntarily relinquished, and transferred the same to the principals, retaining its supervision under the law. From my first connection with these schools, I was convinced that such a change would prove, in every way, beneficial, and earnestly urged its adoption. I saw that it was loudly called for by the following considerations :

I. The supply of the clothing, to my mind, belongs to the *principals*, as much so as the supply of food, fuel, medicines, bedding or the means of education. And if we have confidence that they will discharge these latter trusts well, why not confide to them also the first named ?

II. When made in the schools, or in close proximity to them, the clothing will necessarily *fit* better than when made at a distance.

III. It will be furnished, also, with more promptness and despatch when these are needed, as they often are.

IV. When *personal* interests are at stake in its preservation, the clothing will be better cared for than when supplied by the *State*.

V. The making of the clothing in the schools will furnish to the larger girls facilities for advancing themselves in *sewing*, which may prove to them, in after-life, a means of livelihood.

VI. It will create, in behalf of the schools, a *local* sympathy and interest, a matter of no small importance to them, by affording to competent mechanics in the towns and neighborhoods of their location remunerative employment.

Sufficient time has not elapsed since you have introduced this change to test its results. I do not doubt, however, that it will largely conduce to the comfort of the children, improve their appearance and obviate many complaints. Whilst it is by no means desirable, on the one hand, to foster among our soldiers' orphans habits of extravagance in dress, it is certainly due to them, on the other hand, that they be clad neatly and comfortably, being always provided with suitable changes, so that they may appear in public without a blush on their own cheeks or on those who have them in

charge. This, I regret to be compelled to say, has not always been the case. I continue to plead, most anxiously, as I have hitherto uniformly done, that our soldiers' orphans be made comfortable in their clothing, for what is worth doing at all is worth doing *well*.

EDUCATIONAL.

Whilst in *some* of the schools the teaching force is not of the high standard that is desirable, the progress of the children in mental culture is, notwithstanding, in the main, quite satisfactory. Many of them read, write, compose and recite admirably well, and are becoming proficient, also, in geography, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, and others of the more advanced branches. I have, however, discovered that in the anxiety of the teachers to raise the children in the *advanced* classes to a high degree of educational excellence, those of the *primary* classes do not receive an equal amount of care and attention. *This ought not so to be.* No pains should be spared to instruct the *younger* children *thoroughly* in the branches adapted to *their* capacity. *Their* ability to learn is often far beyond that for which we give them credit, and no valid reason exists why they should be regarded less the subjects of the teacher's efforts and ambition than the larger children.

Recommendation.—I deem it undesirable to keep the *little* children in school during as many hours of the day as the larger ones. They require more play and exercise, and cannot so well endure long confinement. I recommend, also, that the *diplomas* you are preparing for graduates, with which the children are so well pleased, be also extended to those that have already left the schools with honor.

INDUSTRIAL.

As stated in my last year's report, the girls are exhibiting a happy proficiency in those departments that pertain exclusively to themselves. Many of them are experts with the needle. They sew, knit and crochet, and have furnished specimens of their own handi-work, which have elicited the warmest encomiums from their seniors and commanded premiums at State and county fairs. Instruction in housekeeping is also imparted. The girls are taught to bake, wash and iron and perform the general duties pertaining to successful housewifery. The boys are taught farming and various trades. All of which subserves the purpose of training them to habits of well-directed industry. Hence they are not impressed with the erroneous idea that they are hereafter to be mere *drones* in the busy hive of society, but are taught that they are to become active *workers*—a blessing to themselves and to mankind.

Recommendation.—I respectfully suggest, through you, to the Legisla-

ture, that those boys and girls among our soldiers' orphans who evince superior talent in this direction, be placed by the State in the Normal schools, there to be qualified as *teachers*, which would be to them and to others an incalculable blessing.

SANITARY.

The health of our soldiers' orphans is remarkably good, which may be regarded as an indication that they are receiving proper care and attention, are provided with wholesome food in proper quantities, avoiding alike both extremes of excess and parsimony, and that they are allowed sufficient outdoor exercise, without which all other precautions would be futile. The healthful appearance of the children, indeed, attracts the notice of all visitors to the schools. Said one of the friends, who accompanied me on some of my visits, "such robust, rosy-cheeked boys and girls, I have never before seen together." The mention of this fact affords me unqualified pleasure, for the reason, that I have ever been strongly averse to that hot-house, high-pressure system of education in vogue in some schools, which sacrifices the physical energies of the child to the strained and premature development of the intellect. This has always seemed to me to resemble the over-loading of a vessel, to such an extent as to render it certain that it must sink by its own weight before its voyage has been half concluded.

Recommendation.—As promotive of the health and comfort of the children, I recommend the discontinuance of the use of *tin-ware* on the dining tables, and the substitution of *white-ware*. Also, the use of *table-cloths* in lieu of the *oil-cloth* coverings, employed in some of the schools. The reasons of these preferences are too obvious to need elaboration.

COLORED SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Extended notices of the colored soldiers' orphan school, located at Bridgewater, Pa., having previously been given, a simple reference to its condition may suffice in my present report. Some such special notice, however, seems to be called for by the fact that it is the only school of its kind. The examination, by yourself, in July last, was noticed at the time in several of the Bucks county and Philadelphia newspapers, by correspondents who were present, in terms of warmest commendation.

These orphans of our colored soldiers are demonstrating, most conclusively, the capabilities of their race for the highest moral and intellectual elevation, and that to attain to this position they need only the requisite means and opportunities, as the lamented Lincoln so forcibly and characteristically expressed it: "*Fair play and an equal chance in the race of life.*" It filled the hearts of the Bridgewater children with joy, to be assured by you, so feelingly and earnestly, that, under your administration, these op-

portunities should not be wanting, and that in their struggles for advancement, so far as depended on yourself, they *should* have an equal chance with the white children. To the warm words of hope, and promise and encouragement, you then addressed to them, they refer with heartfelt joy, and they will evidently be ever treasured by them in grateful remembrance.

A HARDSHIP.

The clause in the general appropriation bill of the last and the preceding years, which prohibits the admission of any soldiers' orphan on the State funds under *eight* years of age, operates in many cases as a severe hardship, to an extent that could not possibly have been anticipated by the mover or by those that voted for it. A number of cases have come under my observation, in which the children sought to be admitted had attained only to the ages of five, six or seven years. The mothers were in very destitute circumstances, without any means of supporting themselves or their offspring, and yet, by reason of this anomalous prohibition, these children could not be received, even when the applications, in every other respect, came fully within the scope and cognizance of the law, and were eminently meritorious. I sincerely wish the Legislature could be induced so to modify this prohibitory clause as to make it apply only to children under *five* or *six* years old.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Most nobly has Pennsylvania discharged her *debt*—a *charity* it is not—to the orphan children of her fallen heroes. There is a period, however, in their history, when the State ceases to care for them, and when they become, like others, under God, the architects of their own fame and fortune. The law fixes this period at the age of *sixteen*. To this age some hundreds have already attained. They are no longer in the schools, but are engaged in life's duties and activities elsewhere. Many others are fast approaching that age, and will soon have to follow, and for them we cannot fail to cherish the warmest solicitude.

During one of my recent visits to one of our western schools—the one at *Uniontown*—I was rejoiced to learn that a wealthy philanthropic gentleman of that town had set apart TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS as a fund to be distributed among the children of that school, as they shall, from time to time, be honorably discharged, in such sums as he and the principal shall determine, to be apportioned *according to merit*. These sums will give the recipients a starting-point in life. This truly patriotic and praise-worthy example is creditable both to the head and heart of the gentleman referred to, and I sincerely trust that it may find many imitators among those whom God has blessed with an abundance of this world's goods.

CONCLUSION.

It augurs favorably for the future prosperity of the soldiers' orphan schools, that their administration has been confided to one so eminently fitted by learning, experience, and every other needed qualification, as yourself. Wherever you have gone, principals, teachers and pupils have derived from your presence, your words and works, fresh stimulus and encouragement. And if to these we add the steadfast and devoted friendship of His Excellency, Governor Geary, for the orphans of his fallen fellow-soldiers, we cannot but feel assured that by the superadded Divine blessing these schools and homes will become more and more the pride and ornament of our great and noble State.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH E. HUTTER,

Lady Inspector and Examiner of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

EXTRACTS FROM
REPORTS OF THE PRINCIPALS.

ANDERSONBURG—M. MOTZER, *Principal.*

During the last year the children, with but very few exceptions, have made rapid improvement in all their studies, and have also improved much in their manners and general deportment in and out of the school room. Their deportment in the school room, as well as the deep interest they manifest when any minister of the Gospel is preaching to them, are remarked by strangers and neighbors as most gratifying and exemplary. During the last year we had preaching in the school room twice a month and sometimes oftener. They also manifest much interest in the Sabbath school and the reading of their Sabbath school library books. I have purchased for them two libraries, the first one costing \$20, and the second one, which I purchased during the last year, costing \$100.

The work done by the pupils during the two hours detail has, as yet, not amounted to very much. But at the same time particular attention has been paid to their education in habits of industry.

BRIDGEWATER—JAMES STITZER, *Principal*.

On my assuming charge of the school, the moral and physical standard of the children was so low that some months of special training in these was necessary before any great mental work was accomplished; still, though at the examination of 1870 the highest grade was the fourth, there had been a marked improvement. This has been still more apparent during the last year. The pupils, as a general rule, entered upon their studies with interest, and while the school advanced one grade many of the pupils advanced two.

The year upon which we have now entered is even more promising. General good health and good feeling prevail throughout the institution. Our mark for the close of the present term is pretty high; still the prospects are that we will attain to it.

As regards out-door deportment, our children have made commendable progress; they have greatly improved in their habits of cleanliness, and are more tidy and correct in dress and more reliable and neat in their work.

We have thirteen and a-half acres of land connected with the institution, eight acres of which we use for raising vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, lettuce, beets, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, corn, &c. Of these we have an abundant crop this season, fully as much as we are able to consume.

CASSVILLE—A. L. Guss, *Principal*.

The corps of teachers has been full, this being the only school of the kind in the State, where seven teachers are employed. In addition to the branches usually taught in soldiers' orphans' schools, a special teacher has been provided for music and drawing; thus we have combined the useful and the ornamental.

The disciplining of the school has been comparatively easy. We are happy to state that there have been no extreme cases of insubordination to lawful authority. Taken as a whole the school has been highly successful during the past year, and we humbly trust has been the means of much good to all connected with it.

In connection with the domestic department we may especially mention the farm. This is the principal scene of the boys' detail labors, and is, indeed, no small item in our household economy. It is under the care of a faithful and experienced superintendent, and after a great deal of labor has been made quite productive. All our vegetables are supplied by it, besides a considerable quantity of wheat, corn, oats and hay every year. Its pro-

ducts this season have fully reached in value the sum of \$1,500. A team of four horses is kept in connection with the farm, to do such work as may be needed there, and also to do the hauling of the institution. Owing to the extreme dryness of the season a scarcity of water in our spring on the mountain, which feeds the pipes, has somewhat perplexed our household arrangements for a few weeks. This deficiency, however, is supplied at the expense of a little extra labor on the part of our boys, from the excellent spring in our yard. This trouble will not last longer than until the fall rains set in, when, we hope, our water will be plenty as ever.

Quite a number of improvements have been made during the past year, which add very materially to the comfort and convenience of all parties, as well as some intended to gratify a taste for the beautiful. A considerable addition has been made to the dwelling house, at a cost of not less than \$1,200. This addition is used as a dormitory for the boys and girls, giving to both sexes more spacious, better ventilated and healthier sleeping apartments. A large and convenient building has just been erected to serve the purposes of wood-house, coal-house, tool and carpenter shop. The yard also has been tastefully decorated with ornamental and shade trees, and three running fountains of varied and beautiful design have been set up in different parts of the yard; also a lot of flower vases, and beautiful statuary adorn the grounds, the whole provided at an expense of not less than \$1,000. A cosy and comfortable reading room, graced by a large and expensive cabinet containing an interesting collection of war relics, and mineral specimens from different parts of Wisconsin and the Rocky mountains, has just been fitted up for the use of the school. Its files will contain from sixteen to twenty different newspapers, among which are two dailies, besides about the same number of periodicals and Sunday school papers. This will afford rare advantages for gaining general and useful knowledge. In the nineteenth century a newspaper education is an essential part of every child's training.

Besides the branches formerly taught here we have added to our course natural philosophy, (Steele's,) composition and rhetoric, (Hart's,) and Latin grammar, (Harkness'.) This has been done at a considerable expense, but we feel assured that the result will justify it.

By the 6th of November next we shall have completed our sixth year as an organized soldiers' orphan school. We propose, on that day, to hold a grand re-union, having invited all those who have passed the age of sixteen at this school, whose number has now reached 149, to be with us on that occasion, as you already know.

CHESTER SPRINGS.—W. E. CAVENY, *Principal*.

Educational.—In the school proper seven teachers—one principal and six assistants—have been employed for from 220 to 230 pupils. This was found to be more than enough. Selections for these important positions have been most carefully made, each teacher having to furnish good, reliable reference as to fitness and moral standing. With these very encouraging prospects, and the assistance I believe to be so readily obtained from the Superintendent and his co-workers, I hope to attain to the very highest educational standing possible.

Industrial.—I think it of the utmost importance that these children should be brought up to industrial habits. The two hours' work required fits them for, and makes more pleasant, the duties of the school. Just what kind of work, and how to arrange that it may be for the best interest of the pupils, has exercised the minds of all having this care. The winter season is attended with more difficulty, especially with the boys, than any other part of the year. The great amount of work on the farm, in the garden, on the walks around the buildings in the open seasons, furnishes sufficient work to keep them busy. But I would not say it was the wisest plan to keep them busy without some particular object. This keeping busy will teach them industrial habits, but with a fearful propensity to tinker—to become masters of nothing. With more liberal appropriations for individual children, or for this purpose alone, trades might and should be taught. If it is economy and just to instruct these orphaned boys and girls, it is economy and just to do it well.

Clothing.—The children have been poorly clad. Having had, at any one time, only sufficient to cover their nakedness; and on account of the unsettled state about the time of the resignation of your predecessor, not receiving any clothing, nor knowing whether proper to make purchases, the pupils were permitted to go to their homes, for the summer vacation, more shabbily attired than at former vacations. The wise action taken at the last session of the Legislature, prompted by your suggestion, placing the purchasing of clothing in the hands of the principals, will certainly work to the advantage of these wards. Knowing their wants from daily contact, it cannot be otherwise than that judicious expenditures for articles most needed will follow. And the pleasant competition between the schools must necessarily be advantageous. In my next annual report I expect to be able to record even greater results than my most sanguine anticipations will now allow.

Moral Status.—I have a great, as well as a just, pride in making mention of the standard attained by the children in morals. They have come to

look upon the religious services of the school more as a privilege and a pleasure than as obligatory duties. The week-day morning and evening devotions are attended by all. They are most respectful during these solemn hours. Besides the church privileges, I have a well organized Sabbath school. The principal superintends the school, but the classes are mostly taught by members of the several churches in the neighborhood, not in connection with the day school. Every week the children assemble themselves together for prayer. Their prayer meetings are led and participated in by the pupils. The teachers and employees are always in attendance, and take an active part in these interesting meetings. I have evidence of many—some the most unpromising, even refractory—of the children being led to a saving knowledge of Christ, by the instruments thus used. May God in His infinite goodness bring all to see the beauty of holiness.

General Improvements.—There has been a constant effort not only to improve in appearances, but to make substantial additions. In this, as in everything else, I have endeavored to inculcate principles of economy and carefulness by avoiding unnecessary expense and using the means at hand for improvements. On the farm, improvements have been made in the way of fences built, ditches dug and tiled, ground—that had been idle for years—broken and used, trees planted, walks laid out, &c.

The buildings, being old and much dilapidated, have undergone many repairs. Externally they have been re-washed and painted; floors have been re-laid on the porches, promenades and in many rooms and halls; sash and glass have been re-placed; shutters have been repaired. Internally I have aimed to make everything comfortable, and pleasant, and instructive—to make this in reality a home that the children may love.

DAYTON.—JAMES E. DODDS, *Principal*.

There seems to be nothing material or special to note concerning the working of the school during the year. It seems to have pursued "the even tenor of its way," without any serious or important events breaking in upon it to disturb or agitate the quiet flow of its progress. There was no serious sickness; no change in its corps of teachers; and in its educational department the chief characteristic was a steady endeavor to reach a proper standard in the several grades.

A Sabbath school was in successful operation, dispensing its usual salutary influences in giving a healthy moral tone to the expanding minds of the children, and moulding them to forms of godliness. A large majority of the children have access to the churches whose faith their fathers professed, and everything seems to have been pleasant and prosperous.

The condition of the school, at present, as far as I can judge, is favorable. Notwithstanding the change of principals and a majority of the teachers and employees, the great increase in number through the admission, on order and transfer, of over fifty children, and the great difficulties we had to contend with in the re-organization of the school, and making the necessary improvements and additions to accommodate comfortably so great a number—a work which I had to begin only a few days previous to the return of the children—yet they have gone to work with apparent assiduity and interest, and things look hopeful and encouraging.

HARFORD—H. S. SWEET, *Principal*.

Industrial.—All of our pupils attend school six hours and labor two hours each day. School commences at eight o'clock in the morning. All attend devotional exercises, after which one-fourth are excused from the school room and report to their several details of labor. At ten this division reports to the school room, while a second division is excused to labor until twelve. The remaining two divisions labor in the afternoon; one from one to three and the other from three to five o'clock. There are five details of labor for girls, with a proper person at the head of each to direct the labor. The departments are kitchen, dining-room, dormitories, sewing-room and laundry. The details are so arranged that not less than two girls are at work in each of these departments during the day. The details change every week. Each girl works in the sewing-room the last three months previous to her discharge, where special pains are taken to teach her how to cut and make her own clothing. The boys have several chore details, and those not on such detail report to the farmer.

All seem to regard the labor they have to perform at the school as a pleasure and not a burden, and look upon those who direct their labor as teachers, and show a willingness to obey them; but very few reports having been made for any acts of disobedience. All the clothing for the girls, and a part of the boys' clothing, is made at the school by the sewing superintendent and her assistant, with the help of the girls when on detail. Our boys work mostly on the farm, and the estimated value of such labor is found on another sheet.

Educational.—Our school is graded, the first being the lowest grade and the eighth being the highest. An examination is held by the principal, assisted by the teachers of the school, once each month, and such promotions are made as are found advisable. Our pupils manifest a lively interest in their studies, and seem anxious to excel in their branches of study. A few of our girls have received a good provisional certificate from the superin-

tendent of the schools of our county, and have engaged in teaching with good results.

Pupils discharged on age, and in the eighth grade at the time, are prepared to fill useful places, having a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, geography and history of the United States, and made considerable progress in English grammar, algebra, natural philosophy, physiology, penmanship and book-keeping; and all discharged on age during the past year have good homes, and are doing well without a single exception.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION—M. A. DAVIS, *Assistant Secretary*.

Buildings.—Since January 1, 1871, the buildings of the institution have been enlarged by the addition of a four-story building, 30 feet deep, appropriated to a reading room, nursery, new clothes room and laundry and drying room, at the cost of nearly \$5,000, all of which has been paid, the money being contributed from the private funds of the managers, counsellors and their friends. This makes the total cost of buildings and grounds \$62,960 85, all voluntary contributions, and completes the requirements necessary for the successful working out of the objects of the institution. It would be well to add, also, that \$16,449 10 besides has been contributed towards the support of the institution, independent of the State appropriation.

Educational.—The educational department has steadily increased in order, and very marked improvement is visible in the attainments of the pupils. The discipline is most excellent.

Industrial.—In the industrial department there is also a great improvement. The employers of the boys seldom have complaints to make, and the boys themselves seem to take great pride and interest in their vocations. We deem this a most important and telling part in our system, inasmuch as it fits them for a successful contact with the world, and furnishes them with the means of making an independent livelihood.

The younger children are progressing rapidly in education, and the managers' watchful care over their religious and moral training is telling upon their characters as they advance in years. We aim to make our household a happy and loving one; in a word, a "christian home"—a home in the highest sense, where every child's individuality is respected and sympathized with. The managers feel their responsibility not only to the State, but to Him who has declared the test of the last great day shall be, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me;" and

seeing His humanity reflected in every child, they desire to feel they have an individual care over them, and that they are their loving friends in whom they can confide their troubles and tell their joys.

MANSFIELD—F. A. ALLEN, *Principal*.

Improvements.—Many difficulties which we had to encounter during the first years of our work have been removed. Suitable additions have been made to our buildings, which enable us now properly to grade and classify the pupils. School furniture, suitable to the wants of each grade, has been procured. In short, so far as our *fixtures* are concerned, we feel confident that, in comparison with other similar institutions, ours would be marked, at least, *fair*.

Health and Clothing.—The health of the school has been uniformly good throughout the year. Owing to circumstances beyond our control the general appearance of our children, so far as clothing is concerned, has not been such as we desired, though it has been as good as the average of children about them.

Employment.—We have no trouble in finding suitable employment for girls, but it has been, and doubtless will be, difficult to give profitable employment, of a proper character, for our boys. We have investigated, to quite an extent, the matter of trades for our boys. But in nearly every trade machinery is required, which is too expensive for the means at hand; and further, a *limited* amount of machinery gives employment to but few boys. We have, after mature deliberation, forced upon us from necessity, come to the conclusion that, as the children go out from schools at sixteen years of age, our aim should be to inculcate habits of industry in the general work connected with the *home*, and in such general farm work and duties as pertain to the raising of our own vegetables, and the care of stock. To this end, for our future operations, we have secured land sufficient to supply our wants.

School Room Work.—We have deviated somewhat from the former prescribed course and line of study. In this brief report it is impossible to do more than outline the plan adopted near the close of the last year, and to be vigorously pursued during the years to come. The course of study is classified under three heads, viz: *Language, mathematics and science*. Every pupil in the school has a lesson in some one of the branches included under these heads, thus giving three daily studies. The grading of the pupils is based upon the assumed facts that school life divides itself into the two periods of the *how* and the *why*, or *facts* and *philosophy*. During the *how* period, *facts, tables and formulas* are given. These are impressed

upon the pupils' memories. In the more advanced or *philosophical* period, principles are taught. Having no books properly adapted to this condition of things, instruction is mainly given in oral lessons, to be examined, wrought out and written out as a part of subsequent lessons. Pupils are thus required to use daily, and almost constantly, paper and pencil. The advancement made by the pupils under this system is truly surprising. The rapidity and correctness with which letters, compositions and business forms are drawn out in daily exercises are gratifying results, to say the least of it. The universal testimony of all teachers connected with the school is, that the pupils are far more interested in their studies, and do far more work in the school room than formerly. The sitting rooms of both boys and girls are supplied with the leading periodicals of the day, and a few well chosen books. *Our children are decided readers.*

Moral Instruction.—I need hardly say more under this head than state, simply the fact, that every teacher connected with the institution is an earnest praying teacher, intensely devoted to the work, and choosing this field in preference to others, because it offers better opportunities for doing purely missionary work.

Conduct and Deportment of the Children.—This is not only satisfactory to us, but a subject of remark and commendation by nearly every one that visits us, and especially so by those who come in daily contact with them. It has been the aim and purpose of every one connected with the institution to impart to every child a high moral tone, and a deep sense of honor and manly and womanly pride.

M'ALISTERVILLE.—J. H. SMITH, *Principal.*

Industrial.—The industrial departments have, by careful management, reached a commendable standing. All the clothing worn by the children since the establishment of the school, with the exception of shoes, hats and part of the stockings, were made in the institution, the children doing a good share of the sewing and knitting. Quite a number of the girls have become expert operators on the sewing machines, besides being proficient with the needle.

The cultivation of twenty-eight acres of ground, mostly in vegetables, the planting and care of several hundred peach trees, and the care of a very fine lot of grapes and other fruit, constituted the principal work of the boys. A number of the boys manifest considerable mechanical skill, and would, no doubt, make fair mechanics by the time they leave school at sixteen, if opportunities could be given to teach them trades. The improvements made consist of the laying of an excellent pavement from fourteen to six-

teen feet wide, entirely around the new building and to out-buildings, and the planting of a number of fruit trees and shrubbery.

The death of our friend and principal teacher, W. C. B. Miller, has caused a vacancy in the school department, which I have been filling since this sad occurrence. We deeply regret the loss of so earnest and energetic a laborer as our deceased friend was, and earnestly hope we may succeed in making a wise choice in selecting a successor.

This institution was started in 1864, in the building known as the M'Alisterville academy. This proving too small an additional building of much larger dimensions, built of brick manufactured of materials hauled and handled largely by the boys of the school, was erected, the corner-stone having been laid July 20, 1866. This was supplied with water by a hydraulic ram, surrounded with a large yard, well supplied with shrubbery and fruit trees, and otherwise rendered convenient, comfortable and attractive. The two buildings, with their out-buildings, now furnish the pupils of the school good and agreeable home accommodations and surroundings.

The children have steadily grown in character, habits and scholarship, until they are now taught in it all the branches of a good English education.

MOUNT JOY.—JESSE KENNEDY, *Principal*.

Buildings.—The main building, including wings, is 100 feet front and 75 feet deep, and is four stories high, including basement. The roof is slate, except the wings, which are covered with tin and gravel. The building is heated by Sanford heaters, and is well ventilated. The cooking apartment, the laundry and the bath rooms are well furnished with modern furniture. There are also two medium-sized play houses, one for the boys, the other for the girls. Each is well ventilated.

Land.—There are about sixteen acres of land of superior quality and cultivation in connection with the school. The total investment in buildings and land is about \$20,000.

School Furniture.—We have Buskin's patent desks, two sets of out-line maps—"Pelton's old" and "Mitchell's new"—a magnetic globe, physiological charts, sixty-five yards of black-board, a library, mottoes, window blinds, &c., &c.

Physical.—We have adopted the following plan to improve and preserve the health of the pupils: Retire at 8 P. M. and rise at 5 A. M., the year round; daily inspection at 5.30 A. M.; calisthenics, 5.45 A. M., and drill or dress parade during summer at 6.30 P. M. We have stated periods for meals, and allow thirty minutes for each meal. The school is divided into four divisions, each of which is on detail for two hours during the day to

perform manual labor. We will designate the kind of labor under a subsequent head. Physiology is made a speciality in both theory and practice.

Intellectual.—Scholars have been taught to think for themselves, for the mind which flows but in the channel cut by another is, after all, not to be envied. They have been taught to reason from the known to the unknown, and very frequently by means of familiar illustrations. Lessons have been outlined whenever subjects admitted it, and the scholars have been required to copy, commit and re-produce them. Various methods have been resorted to in recitations, but the "topic" method seemed to be the one generally adopted. It is an admirable method to lead pupils to think independently. The higher classes have full sets of outlines in algebra, geometry, grammar, physical geography, physiology, natural philosophy, &c.

Vocal Music.—The rudiments of vocal music have been taught by the principal teacher, who has taught vocal music with great success for a number of years. He says for aptitude he never had a class to excel the one at the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan school. He thinks they can sing any ordinary piece of music on "first sight."

Kind of Training.—The training is thoroughly normal in its character, and why should it not be, when the teachers are all experienced and qualified, and the two principal ones graduates of State Normal schools? The one, Mr. J. M. Gable, of Millersville, Pa., and the other, Mr. M. Smith, of Westfield, Mass.

Morals.—We have Sabbath school between three and four o'clock every Sabbath afternoon. Worship, consisting of singing, reading of Scripture and prayer every morning and evening; these constitute the regular lessons in moral instruction. But we endeavor on all appropriate occasions to instill moral principles, knowing that moral lessons, when imparted at stated periods, will often be regarded as merely intellectual. We have, therefore, incidental moral lectures by principal, teachers, preachers, &c. But the frequent dropping of seeds in the class-rooms, by the teachers, on appropriate occasions is, in my estimation, far more productive of good than all the other agencies combined.

Societies.—To develop their literary taste and gain knowledge, the larger scholars have organized themselves into a literary society—the "Worthington Literary Society and Library Association." This society has proven to be a success; they have now in their library about two hundred choice new books.

About twenty of the girls have organized themselves into a sewing, crocheting, &c., circle—the "Misses Kennedy-Gable Sewing, Crocheting, &c., Circle;" and about fifteen of the most advanced boys have organized themselves into a reading circle—the "Kennedy-Wickersham Reading Circle." Both are yet in their infancy, but are destined to instill much of the useful,

the beautiful, the true and the good. Each of these circles solicited means of parties in school and town to subscribe for a number of periodicals, dailies, weeklies and monthlies. They have all secured a number of books. I like this feature, since it is entirely their own achievement, and gives dignity and character to the school.

Girls' Industries.—All the girls in their respective divisions are put on duty and relieved as follows: One week, two hours per day, in sewing room; two weeks in dormitory, three weeks in laundry, four weeks in dining room, and five weeks in the cooking department, thus giving them an idea of housekeeping. Our work, I think, will compare favorably with the most tidy in the country. All the girls are taught to sew on the sewing machine during the last six months of their time, thus affording them opportunities to secure good places on leaving school. They also make a great deal of ornamental work during their leisure moments. Considering the manner in which the public are impressed with their advantages and improvements, I feel confident that I could secure comfortable places for fifty of them in less than three months, if it were possible to get them from their friends, when sixteen years of age. What a blessing it would be to some of them if a place could be devised by which the State could, to a certain degree, extend her fostering care. Should we not send some of them to our State Normal schools?

PHILLIPSBURG—W. G. TAYLOR, *Principal*.

Educational Progress.—The last three quarters our progress in mental arithmetic has been greater than at any period of our history as a school, and so with our oral exercises in numbers and geography. We have also reached a point in distinctness of expression in answers that we never before attained. In orthography, in which Inspector Cornforth always gave us credit of excelling other schools, we have excelled ourselves; our principal teacher reports the eighth grade as having finished Sander's speller and definer without missing a single word in spelling, a case without a parallel in my experience or observation. Our eighth grade are certainly as near perfection, in their studies of the course, as any scholars of their advancement I have ever known. Though of age before the examination there were none of them willing to leave until after they stood their examination, in which they stood even higher than in their class book. Another fact showing our progress is, that our average in examination is above our class book; showing the value and thoroughness of our reviews. We have made progress in our grades, having added two more; and one girl with 100 standing, having finished the tenth, viz: Natural philosophy, (Wells,)

chemistry, (Youman's,) botany, (Woods'), algebra (Robinson's University) and Watts on the Mind. The eighth grade were in advance of the studies of their grade, and studied botany and Watts on the Mind, and stood their examination on them.

CONDITION OF CHILDREN.

Physically.—When received they are about the average of the poor in health, one-third requiring physical treatment; now a steady improvement up to perfect health, and evidences of physical culture, invariably 100 when discharged.

Socially.—When received, the great majority without social culture; and now call forth the admiration of others by their good deportment and modest and pleasant manners.

Industrially.—When received, almost invariably without any systematic habits of industry; now steadily advancing, as per report, up to 100. I do not believe that another 140 children, in any town in the State, outside of a soldiers' orphan school, could be found their equals.

Intellectually.—When received, our report on educational progress shows that their education is below the average of the common schools, almost invariably deficient in arithmetic; now probably but few schools of children of the same age are their equals, and their education regular and systematic.

Economically.—When received, all without training; now they advance slowly but steadily. This is the most difficult part of all the training of children, because it requires constant thought and care.

Improvements in Buildings.—We have various improvements to report this quarter. We have white-washed and handsomely papered in panels, with stone-centres, our school room and painted our recitation rooms, and papered and white-washed Prof. Steel's writing room, and white-washed and papered our girls' hall, and put a new painted fence at the south end of our building; also, a new fence, painted, with two large gates and one small one, between our school house and barn. We have commenced improvements that we hope we will be able to report by the close of next quarter.

Industrial.—In this department we have a steady and constant improvement. We have reached a more perfect system and are able to carry it out better than heretofore. We have girls who have studied and practiced the entire round of domestic duties from the kitchen to arranging the parlor. We have let one of them at a time, take the place of the cook, in the kitchen for a day, to try her skill, and the boys at the table could not discover the absence of the old cook. We have girls who can make an entire suit of clothes for themselves, dress and all; who can make a handsome pair of trousers; who can bake as good bread, cakes and pies, and make as

good coffee as any man need desire to eat and drink; who can wash, iron, mend and darn in good style. And all this without interfering with their intellectual culture, as seen from our educational report; on the other hand it rather advanced their education by giving the mind practical exercise. Mere study without industry but rarely produces a healthy and vigorous and practical mind. Multitudes, a score of years hence, will have reason to bless the system of industry of the soldiers' orphan schools. Even one industrious and systematic house-keeper in a neighborhood is an influence and blessing to the whole neighborhood.

Religious Interest.—This has been, as usual, good. There has been good attention to the instructions of the Sabbath school, which have been this quarter on the geography of Palestine and the miracles of Christ. The children have given good attention to the preaching in the afternoon, and to the evening exercise. A stranger coming here and stopping over night remarks the religious features of the family, and yet without stiffness or constraint. During morning and evening family worship no more noise or restlessness is apparent than in an ordinary family. One of the roughest mothers that visits us, said, after spending the night with us, "Well, all I have to say is, that if the children are not good here it is not because they ain't learned how, and it will not be your fault."

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.—MRS. J. W. HARSHBERGER.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of our institution has been, as usual, very good. There has scarcely been a case of serious illness, only slight colds, not sufficient to detain the children from school.

Our beautiful park, attached to the institution, has done much for the physical condition of the children; as well has the careful and immediate attention of a resident physician proved a great advantage.

Mental Training.—In our recitations we aim at waking up the children to gather knowledge for themselves, and to apply this knowledge properly—to show the bearing one subject has upon another. I believe Rev. Charles Brooks says: "The teacher's mission is comprised under these five heads—

- 1st. To teach to live religiously.
- 2d.do.think comprehensively.
- 3d.do.reckon mathematically.
- 4th.do.converse fluently.
- 5th.do.write grammatically."

What a vast scope is comprehended under these five heads—how much of earnest toil—how much of careful example—how much of prayerful effort!

Moral Training.—The children attend a neighboring church on Sabbath

mornings, and we have regular Sunday school here every Sabbath afternoon. Three classes of the larger children also attend Sabbath school, at the Alexander church, corner Nineteenth and Green streets. That church has done much for the institution, and the orphans love it dearly.

We select a chapter from the Bible, write a verse on the black-board—before ringing the school bell—each week-day morning, and before prayer at the opening of school, all the children recite the verse in concert, several times, until it is impressed on their memories. In this way a number of chapters are perfectly committed, during the school year, without much effort. The children sing at the opening and close of school, being generally accompanied on an instrument, by one of the girls, who perform well on either the piano or melodeon.

Tables.—The indefatigable Mrs. Hutter, believing in the refinement of the social board, has furnished fine dishes and silver-plated spoons and forks for the orphans' tables, as well as everything else to suit.

Clothing.—Our children are clothed amply, comfortably, even elegantly. When they turn out in their uniform no wonder they attract notice, and win friends. The poet truly says "beauty is a joy forever," whether it be beauty of dress or beauty of manner.

Industrial.—We try to impress upon the minds of the children this idea—that the common duties of life are arts and trades, that baking at home is as much a trade as baking for the public, and should be as well done, and so with washing and cooking; that the family sewing is as much an art, requiring knowledge and skill to be learned, as mantua-making elsewhere. This makes them feel that labor is honorable, useful, necessary.

TITUSVILLE.—J. N. BEISTLE, *Principal*.

Progress of the School.—The progress of the school has been good. As an evidence of this fact the recitation record shows that the number of pupils in the lowest grades are gradually diminishing, while those in the higher grades are increasing. In connection with the assigned lessons of the text-books, we have made oral instruction a permanent feature, especially in the first and second grades; and our object has been to have the pupils form correct habits of thought, to make inquiry for themselves, and to cultivate the power of self-reliance. We have established a reference library, to which they have recourse at all times; and in addition to this we have collected a small library of suitable reading matter, to which they have access at certain times.

Industrial.—The design of the school is not only to afford the pupils an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the branches usually taught in

our public schools, but to extend to them the benefits of an industrial institution, therefore there was connected with it during the year a printing office, to which from fourteen to sixteen boys reported daily for work, and instruction in the "art preservation." A number of these young typos had made such progress that during vacations they would frequently engage to assist in the office, and would earn for themselves from five to seven dollars per week.

About the same number of lads are employed in the shoe shop which is connected with the institution. The "shop" is under the supervision of an experienced mechanic, whose business it is to oversee and instruct these young crispins, that they, too, may become efficient workmen. In making the appointments for these departments we endeavor to select those boys that seem to have a desire to learn such trades, and are apparently fitted to do so. The girls assist in all the departments of household work, and receive regular instruction in the sewing room.

Improvements and Present Condition of School.—Owing to the rapid growth of Titusville it became necessary to remove the school to some point outside the city limits. The present location had become wholly inadequate to the wants of the institution. The new buildings for the permanent use of the school will be ready for acception by the first week of November. The main building is 120 feet by 40, and two stories high, besides attic and basement, and to be finished, furnished and adapted to the wants of the school. The other buildings consist of boys' quarters, hospital and work departments, &c. The buildings are surrounded by ample grounds, and in close proximity to the farm lands of the school.

UNIONTOWN—A. H. WATERS, *Principal*.

This school was opened September 16, 1866, and has admitted since then 290 pupils, of whom 162 still remain. Its location is one of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness.

The buildings occupied are those formerly known as Madison college, and, with additions since made by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who owns the property, are admirably adapted to the purposes of the school. The situation is on an elevation overlooking the borough of Uniontown, and commanding a full view of the Laurel Hill range of the Allegheny mountains, and of one of the most beautiful and picturesque valleys in the State.

The health of the institution has been remarkably good, there having occurred but two deaths since its opening, now five years past.

From the establishment of the school there has been a determination to carry out, literally, the industrial feature required by the State, and hence various industrial departments have been in successful operation, and have

furnished suitable employment for a considerable number of the children. These are,

1st. *A Shoe Manufactory*.—This has been under the supervision of a veteran soldier, who lost a leg in the service, and eight boys, who are employed during their detail hours. Here all the boots and shoes used in the institution are made, all the repairing done, besides a large amount of new outside work. The boys in this department have made rapid progress.

2d. *A Broom Manufactory*.—This also has been under the care of a skillful broom maker, and has furnished light and suitable employment for four boys, who have become very good workmen.

3d. *A Fruit Canning Establishment*.—During the last season 3,000 cans of tomatoes have been put up in marketable style, inferior to none of the best canning establishments, either in the quality of the fruit or in the appearance of the cans. The labor of raising the tomatoes, gathering and preparing them for the cans, labeling, &c., have been chiefly performed by the boys, under the direction of a competent person.

Other industrial departments are in contemplation, and will be commenced in the course of the coming year. Altogether this feature of soldiers' orphan schools has been eminently successful thus far.

This school was opened with a desire to make it not only a soldiers' orphan school, but also, as far as practicable, to afford worthy mothers of these children an opportunity to assist in the work, and thus to enable them to be near to their children. After some discouragements and failures this plan is now in successful operation. Nearly every female employee in the institution is a soldiers' widow, having one or more children in the school.

The school, proper, has been conducted in strict conformity to the requirements of the department. Four teachers are employed, two male and two female. The hours of study are six, deducting therefrom one half hour for morning and afternoon recess. The school is divided into four divisions, and each division is on duty, in the various industrial departments, two hours.

WHITE HALL.—J. A. MOORE, *Principal*.

Educational.—Following the instruction of the late Superintendent, all branches designated by him in his programme of the eight grades of study were successfully taught. It has been our object to teach thoroughness, and as far as the pupil has proceeded to let nothing be misunderstood. To this end five efficient, Christian teachers, three male and two females, were employed, who labored faithfully. Night study during the winter, for one hour, to prepare for the following day, has been found advantageous, the

pupils generally preferring to do so, they being only those of the higher grades.

The boys and girls have each a literary society, meeting every Saturday evening. Their order of exercises are reading, declamations, essays, giving and answering questions, &c. They also have a paper. An editor is selected among the members, who gathers original and selected matter. Contributors assist in making it spicy and interesting. These societies, which continue the year round, do much to cultivate self-reliance and prepare them for society when they leave the school. By holding a series of concerts two years ago, from the proceeds of which over three hundred volumes of standard books for youth were obtained, the children have an interesting library, which they have free access to.

Morals.—Religious exercises are conducted morning and evening in the school room by the singing of the school, reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. Prayer meeting is held in the school room every Sabbath morning; all pupils present, a few of whom participate in public prayer. Sabbath school regularly at 2½ P. M. The Scriptures are read by the pupils and taught by the faculty of the school and others. Much interest is manifested by the children in memorizing and reciting verses of the Scripture. Tickets, cards and small books are purchased and given them in return. Many of the children have been deeply influenced by moral and religious training, some of whom, after leaving school, are making exemplary Christians.

I would add here that music is taught in all exercises, and of that lively character best suited to children, and much enjoyed by all ages.

Industrial.—Fifteen acres are being cultivated this season, (1871,) the products of which amount to 1,125 bushels potatoes, from six acres; four acres in corn; 10,000 heads cabbage, 125 bushels tomatoes, 30 bushels large onions, 4½ bushels small seed onions, 100 bushels red beets, 40 bushels parsnips, one acre beans, 7,700 cucumber pickles, 100 baskets salad and other garden vegetables. We have two horses, with farming implements for all purposes.

The boys are drilled every evening after supper, and dress parade is turned off in strict military style.

The labor system of details has worked still better with the girls. Every part of household work is taught them, including kitchen, dining room, wash room, laundry, sewing, bed-making, cleaning and scrubbing house, &c. They have acquired a good knowledge of everything pertaining to this department of the school, and leave at sixteen fully qualified to take charge of a house.

Present Condition.—During the past year repairs have been added where necessity demanded. Previous years required much to place the institution in a proper condition for comfort and convenience, and at considerable cost.

Less has been expended the past year than previously, yet papering, white washing and painting have been done to a considerable extent during the last vacation.

Clothing.—The boys' clothing during the past year ending May 31, 1871, has been very scanty. Part of the time they had no change of pants. The most economical mending was required at times to keep their persons from being exposed. A glance at the issue rolls in the Department will exhibit the amount of clothing they received for that year. The girls' clothing was better, less being required to clothe them.

FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM—A LIST OF THE "SIXTEENERS."

BRIDGEWATER.

ANNIE BACON—is now in attendance at the Philadelphia High school preparing to teach.

MARY E. BOWSER—is a worthy young woman and lives with her mother in Dauphin county.

RACHAL E. HALL—expects to continue her studies and become a teacher; her home is Oxford, Chester county.

LEWIS H. DAVIS—taught in the institution for several months after being discharged, and is now teaching near his home at Lock Haven, at \$40 per month.

THEO. RAY—is learning the trade of a barber at Attleboro', Bucks county.

REDMUND JACKSON—is working in a brickyard in Philadelphia, at \$35 per month.

WM. WATKINS—was a lad of low morals and extremely insubordinate, but during his last six months in school he greatly reformed, and is now with a barber in Philadelphia and doing well.

CASSVILLE.

HARVEY W. SNYDER—adopted by the principal; has been through freshman class at Pennsylvania college; is now teaching, but will resume his studies.

WM. C. REAM—teacher, Frankstown, Blair county.

SAMUEL GANOE—clerk, Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county.

JOHN G. M'CAULEY—miller, Huntingdon.

MARY E. KUNTZELMAN—seamstress, Huntingdon.
LUTHER FLANAGAN—tinsmith, Newbury, Huntingdon county.
EMMA COOKE—teacher, Milesburg, Centre county.
EZEKIEL WHERRY—upholsterer, Altoona.
CLARISSA GREEN—teacher, Milesburg, Centre county.
HATTIE WAYNE—pupil at State Normal school, Millersville.
HOWARD COOKE—clerk, Milesburg, Centre county.
IRVIN KUNTZELMAN—clerk in recorder's office, Huntingdon.
GEORGE W. LITTLE—teacher, Altoona.
F. F. RUGGLES—brakeman, Conemaugh.
JOSEPH HOOVER—tinner, Johnstown.
F. P. WHERRY—telegraph operator, Altoona.

CHESTER SPRINGS.

HENRY BLECK—learning coopering, Philadelphia.
WM. H. JONES—machinist, Philadelphia.
WM. GRATZNOSKI—learning the business of making dental tools, Philadelphia.
GEORGE AMOS—book-binding, Philadelphia.
GEO. O. SEAGER—clerk, Philadelphia; \$4 00 per week.
LIZZIE BROWN—laboratory, Philadelphia; \$5 00 per week.
SALLIE BOYER—dressmaker, Reading.
W. H. HUBER—tinsmith, Lancaster.
CHAS. PERKENPINE—telegraphing, Philadelphia.
JACOB STEITZEL—farming, Sehnenksville, Pa.
WM. HOYLE—superintendent of boys in the institution; salary \$15 per month.
MARY HAMMER—dressmaker, Philadelphia.
FRANK WARNER—painting, Philadelphia.
ANDREW MOORE—plumbing and gas fitting, Philadelphia.
JAMES KILPATRICK—stone cutter, Chester, Pa.
ALICE DRINKWATER—teacher in institution; salary \$200 per year.
MARTHA E. MILLER—teacher, Allentown; \$3 00 per week.
WM. VANDERSCLICE—printer, Phoenixville.
MAGGIE KENNEDY—attending school.
JENNIE CARRIGAN—working in laboratory, Philadelphia; \$5 00 per week.
MAGGIE KISHBAUGH—teaching, Chester Springs.
CLARA FETZER—dressmaker, Allentown.
EDMUND GLANDING—attending school at Parkesburg, Pa.
MICHAEL JOHNSON—stone cutter, Philadelphia.

MARY JOHNSON—dressmaking, Norristown, Pa.

JOHN M'GONIGAL—in a drug store, Philadelphia.

MARY A. HAMMER—dressmaker, Philadelphia; receives \$4 00 per week.

DAYTON.

ALONZO C. SCOTT—is working in the iron works at Johnstown as “catcher,” and receives \$1 75 per day.

DAVID F. FLECK—teaching at Lowellville, Warren county.

FRANK R. PINKERTON—teaching in Indiana county, at about \$40 00 per month.

FRANK M. SMITH—learning the carpenter trade in Indiana county, and receives \$12 per month.

ANZANETTA NEFF—adopted into the family of Rev. J. H. Marshall.

WM. K. SHAFFER—learning the carpenter trade in Indiana county.

MARGARET J. NICHOLSON—adopted into the family of S. P. Ormond, Esq.

JOSEPH A. KUHN—attending an academy at Reidsburg, Clarion county.

JAMES E. BROWN—attending school in Indiana county.

MARY E. FOSTER—learning the milliner trade in Indiana county.

ELLA H. M'LAIN—attending the State Normal school at Edinboro'.

ELEANOR MARTON—teaching in Armstrong county at \$30 per month.

HARRIET E. GILGER—attending school at Kossuth, Clarion county.

HARFORD.

WM. R. HAND—assistant superintendent on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, Damascus, Pa.

ALVA TOWNSEND—fireman, Delaware and Hudson railroad; receives \$45 per month; Nicholson, Pa.

ALBERT CRANDALL—painter; salary \$45 per month; Brookdale, Pa.

JOHN M'CREDIE—merchant, Manchester, Iowa.

R. HARRIS—tanner, receives \$50 per month, Brookdale, Pa.

PETER VANDUMARK—engineer at Hyde Park, Pa.; salary \$60 per month.

CHAS. F. WOODHOUSE—studying medicine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

GEO. C. JOHNSON—superintendent of male department of the institution; salary \$25 per month.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS—baker, Harford, Pa.; salary \$25 per month.

EMILY PARKS—teacher, Harford, Pa.; salary \$16 per month.

PHEBE BABCOCK—teacher, Damascus, Pa.; salary \$20 per month.

ALICE WELSH—teacher, Harford, Pa.; salary \$25 per month.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK—apprenticed to a carpenter; received, at sixteen, \$4 00 a week, and is now getting \$5 00.

ROBERT M. WILLIAMSON—apprenticed to Merriek & Sons, machinists; receives \$3 60 per week.

EDWARD SCHUSSLER—apprenticed to Merriek & Sons, machinists; receives \$3 00 per week.

WILLIAM WILSON—apprenticed to Samuel Long, printer; received \$4 00 per week at sixteen, and is now getting \$7 00.

EDWARD C. WILSON—apprenticed to Aaron Doan, carpenter; receives \$5 00 per week, and is to be taken into business with his employer at the age of twenty-one.

HENRY AGAR—a clerk with Harrison, Havermeyer & Co., sugar refiners; receives \$7 00 per week.

ROBERT BOYD—at Wetherill's drug store; receives \$5 00 per week.

JAMES J. SMITH—holds the important position of entry clerk in the firm of A. H. Francisus & Co.; is valued very highly by his employers, and receives \$7 00 per week.

AUGUSTUS HERRING—learning the trade of a printer in Schuylkill county.

ZIBA MARTIN—apprenticed to Elwood Shannon, locksmith; receives \$4 00 per week.

JOHN CONAHEY—learning to be a printer; receives \$6 00 per week.

JOSEPH BONSALE—learning the stone cutting business; receives \$4 00 per week.

ALBERT BONSALE—at work at gas metre works; receives \$4 00 per week.

HENRY DUNNS—apprenticed to Cressen & Smith, machine blacksmiths; receives \$5 00 per week.

WM. HETHERINGTON—at Brown's drug store; receives \$5 00 per week.

MANSFIELD.

HENRY F. WILCOX—is in a sash and blind factory at Mansfield, and receives \$1 75 per day; will soon get \$3 00.

ALBA B. WELCH—is working in sash and blind factory at Mansfield.

THOMAS T. UTTER and WM. F. UTTER—twin brothers; are with their mother and older brother on a four hundred acre farm in North Carolina.

ALBERT VANINWEGEN—is at Corry, N. Y., in charge of a large saw mill. While at school he constructed a steam engine with a pocket knife, and afterwards did the same thing with a file.

M'ALISTERVILLE.

W. S. WEISE—shoemaker at Shippensburg, Pa.; has finished his trade but remains another year to become more proficient; receives \$100 a year and board; expects to enter into partnership with his employer.

JOHN NEWKIRK—learning cabinet making at Newport, Perry county, Pa.

S. L. LOBAUGH—in a printing office at Newport.

JOHN MAY—has been teaching, but expects to study medicine, Man's Choice, Pa.

HENRY ALBERT—taught in the institution but is now in California.

JOHN M. SMILEY—learning coachmaking, Carlisle, Pa.

GEORGE A. ROUSE—learning coachmaking, Bloomfield, Pa.

SAMUEL REARICH—learning saddlery, Lewisburg, Pa.

WM. J. WILSON—a teacher, Shamokin, Pa.

FANNIE FISHER—formerly taught school in Union county, but is now married.

GEORGE W. MAY—baker at Cassville school; salary \$18 a month and found.

MOUNT JOY.

ANNIE WINTERS—a tailoress in New Holland, Pa.

HANNAH HERMEAS—a tailoress in Manheim, Pa.

CLARA HOLL—married and lives in Reading.

KATE STEWART—attending school in Philadelphia.

ALICE ESHELMAN—teaching in the institution.

EMMA ZIMMERMAN—a mantuamaker at Jonestown, Pa.

ANNIE WARNER—teaching at Mellville, Pa.

ALBARETTA CREASY—teaching at Mifflinville, Pa.

ANNIE RAIKE—teaching at Northumberland.

LYDIA ESHELMAN—a milliner at Lancaster.

MARY EVANS—in a tack factory, Reading.

SALOME KNIPE—a seamstress at Lancaster.

MAGGIE CABR—a mantuamaker at Coatesville, Pa.

LAURA WITMER—attending school at Landisville, Pa.

LYDIA KNIGHT—teaching, Willowdale, Pa.

ALFRED MARKS—a machinist at Kutztown, Berks county, and receives \$50 per month.

WILLIAM MUSSER—in edge tool works, Mount Joy, Pa.

JEREMIAH LEWIS—hotel clerk in Lebanon, and receives \$20 per month.

JOHN C. M'EVoy—at iron moulding, Philadelphia.

CHARLES PASTER—clerk in a grocery, Lancaster.

ELKHANNAH DAVIS—printer, Lancaster.
 O. OSWALT—at Reading gas works, and receives \$30 per month.
 JOHN PICKERING—butcher, Pickering, Pa.
 JOHN SMITH—in cotton mills, Lancaster, and receives \$30 per month.
 CHARLES COOMBS—baker, Bristol, Pa.
 J. R. IRVINE—teaching in the institution.
 STANLEY BOAZ—clerk in a hardware store, Bristol, Pa.
 ALBERT SMITH—tobacconist, Philadelphia.
 JOSEPH JONES—tanner, Lancaster.
 ADAM WILHELM—telegraph operator, Falmouth, Pa.
 ELDER M'CALLA—printer, Norristown.
 DANIEL BETZ—brakeman, Mauch Chunk, and receives \$50 per month.
 WILLIAM HUNTER—clerk, Sweedesbury, N. J.
 ISAAC HOLL—clerk, Reading.
 CLARENCE RUDY—sign and ornamental painter, Harrisburg.
 THOMAS DANIEL—at school, Mount Joy, Pa.
 ALBERT ZIMMERMAN—telegraph operator, Jonestown, Pa.
 GEORGE MARKS—printer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
 MORGAN BLAND—in car shop, Philadelphia.
 CHARLES DREXLER—in laboratory, Philadelphia.
 GEORGE M'CLEAR—in nail works, Northumberland.
 JOHN SHOUP—in rolling mill, Pittsburg.
 WM. AFFLEBACH—in State Normal school, Millersville, Pa.
 GRANVILLE DAVIS—printer, Lancaster.
 GEORGE HAHN—printer, Lancaster.
 LEWIS SEIDERS—in car shop, Reading; receives \$40 per month.
 JOHN SHELLENBERGER—carpenter, York.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

SARAH ABRAMS—has a happy home with a Quaker lady and her daughter, eight miles from Philadelphia.
 CAROLINE HORD—has a good home in a Christian family in Philadelphia.
 JEFFERSON WIGGINS—is learning cigar making, and is earning \$4 per week.
 FRANK HENDERSON—is with a passenger car builder learning a trade, and is treated as one of the family.

TITUSVILLE.

ALICE A. MOYER—milliner, Saegertown, Pa., receives \$2 per week.
 JOSEPHINE WILLIAMS—teacher, West Greenwood, Pa., attended State Normal school, at Edinboro', one year since discharge.

IDA J. HENDERSON—attending State Normal school at Millersville, Pa.
 FANNIE P. PRICE—superintends dining room in institution, receives \$3 50 per week.
 KATIE J. RUSSEL—doing house work, at \$2 per week.
 LYDIA A. LUCE—doing house work, at \$2 50 per week.
 MIRANDA EDINGER—superintends dining room at Petersburg, Pa., receives \$3 50 per week.
 SARAH WENTZEL—dressmaker, New Bethlehem, Pa.
 LIZZIE GILES—attending public school at Titusville.
 JOHN COGAN—cabinetmaker, Titusville, Pa.
 OSCAR T. SHUTT—machinist, \$8 per week, Titusville.
 PHARES P. MEYER—printing, Meadville.
 EDWIN L. HENDRY—cooper, \$12 per week, Union, Pa.
 SAMUEL LUCE—wool carder, \$5 and board, Utica, Pa.
 FRANK TANNER—farmer, \$18 per month, Kingsville, Ohio.
 HOLLIS P. HULL—farmer, \$18 per month, New Richmond, Pa.
 ROBERT B. ROSENBERRY—teamster, \$23 per month, Lawrenceburg, Pa.
 CHESTER W. NEWTON—clerk, Titusville.
 LEANDER B. BERLIN—baker, Titusville.
 JORDAN O. BRUNE—saddler, Titusville.
 FRANKLIN NICHOLS—delivery clerk, in post office, \$10 per week, Titusville.
 THOMAS JEFFERSON PRICE—farmer, Union City, Pa.
 ELLIOTT E. CONOVER—farmer, Titusville.
 SARAH E. THOMPSON—attending school at the institution, expects to teach.

UNIONTOWN.

CHARLES CUMMINS—is a printer at Salisbury, Somerset county, and earns \$1 50 per day.
 J. R. C. MILLER—is teaching school in Fayette county, at \$33 per month.
 LEVI P. MARSH—is learning the moulding business near West Newton, Westmoreland county, and is to receive \$200 for three years and found.
 THOMAS FORD—is in Sharpsburg going to school.
 ALEXANDER BELOUT—is learning the coachmaking business in Washington, Pa., and receives \$50 per year and board.
 WELLINGTON M'KAHAN—receives \$18 per week in Pittsburg as a printer.
 JOSEPHINE BRECKENRIDGE—is well married and has a pleasant home.
 ISABELLA M'WILLIAMS—is a mantuamaker in Connellsville.
 LIZZIE EVANS—is a mantuamaker in Pittsburg.
 ALBERT OSBORNE—is going to school.
 WM. ALTON—is learning the printing business at Uniontown, and receives \$6 00 per week and board.

THOMAS F. KELLY—is learning the farming business at Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland county, and receives \$8 per month and board.

WM. J. EVANS—works in a rolling mill at Pittsburg; is paid \$10 50 per week.

AUSTIN KIRKLAND—is a miner at Boston, Westmoreland county, and earns \$2 per day.

SAMUEL KIRKLAND—is a miner at Boston, Westmoreland county, and earns \$2 per day.

WM. ACKINSON—is at Altoona, in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, at a salary of \$40 per month. He is pursuing his studies, and if spared is determined to be educated.

WHITE HALL.

WILLIS HOLLINGER—a printer, Carlisle, Pa.

WILLIAM S. HEFFNER—brakesman on Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad; receives good wages; Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.; supports his mother.

ANNIE CROOK—married well; lives in Philadelphia.

HENRY A. SHAULEY—farmer, Lewisberry, York county, Pa.; supports his mother.

JOHN C. DREWELT—clerks in Thomas's saddlery, Harrisburg; supports his mother.

RICHARD KELLY—receives good wages at bridge building, Harrisburg, Pa.

JACOB E. BLACKBURN—machinist, Altoona.

MARTHA J. STEPHENSON—married.

SUSAN ALICE MAHANY—works in Forney's shoe factory, Harrisburg, Pa.

ALBERT E. HUGHES—continued in the institution a year after discharged; clerks for J. T. Lykens, Harrisburg.

MARY A. CLECKNER—adopted by Mr. Paul, near Carlisle.

WM. A. AMSLEY—supports his mother in Mercersburg, Pa.

CAROLINE W. ALBRIGHT—learning the tailoring trade, Wrightsville, Pa.

MARY E. HILBERT—house-keeper, Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, Pa.

SAMUEL D. HELLER—farmer, Bendersville, Pa.

JAMES M. STUM—carpenter, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN W. MUSSER—supports his mother by farming near Gettysburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN W. EMERSON—receives \$20 per month, in grocery store, Harrisburg, Pa.

JAMES A. HOLLINGER—miller, Boiling Springs, Pa.

ALICE CONRAD—taught, the past year, in the institution, expects to teach in public schools.

MARY E. JARRETT—attending school, Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pa.

ANNIE M. FRANK—gets \$3 00 per week in Singerly's book bindery, Harrisburg.

ROBERT A. SHANLEY—going to school, preparing to become a teacher; Lewisberry, Pa.

ANNIE M. KLINE—expects to teach; Greencastle, Pa.

CHARLES E. SMITH—attending school, expects to teach; Salona, Clinton county, Pa.

ALICE A. SHEPLER—cashier at Bowman's dry goods store, Harrisburg.

EPHRAIM DRINKWATER—in Gilbert's hardware store, Harrisburg.

CHRISTIANA KERCHNER—in Mrs. Bohne's knitting factory, Harrisburg; drew a handsome diploma, for fancy bead and crochet work, at Pennsylvania State fair, two years ago.

HATTIE MAHANY—teaching public school at White Hall; receives \$27 50 per month.

APPENDIX.

I. ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

SCHOOLS.	No. of pupils....	PRINCIPAL.	POST OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds—acres,	HOW REACHED.
1 Andersonburg.....	120	Prof. M. Motzer.....	Andersonburg, Perry co.....	24	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport; thence to Andersonburg by daily P. M. stage, twenty-four miles.
2 Bridgewater.....	163	Prof. Jas. Stitzer.....	Bridgewater, Bucks co.....	19½	Via Market street horse cars to Fifth street; Fifth street horse cars to Kensington depot; Philadelphia and Trenton railroad to Schencks.
3 Cassville.....	223	Rev. A. L. Guss.....	Cassville, Huntingdon co.....	101	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mill Creek; thence 14 miles to Cassville by stage every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on arrival of Embury train from the east.
4 Chester Springs.....	202	Prof. W. E. Caveny....	Chester Springs, Chester co....	40	Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Phoenixville; thence by Piekering Valley railroad to Chester Springs
5 Dayton.....	243	Prof. J. E. Dodds.....	Dayton, Armstrong co.....	33	Via Allegheny Valley railroad to Kittanning; thence 22 miles to Dayton by stage; stage leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of Mail train from Pittsburg.
6 Harford.....	181	Prof. H. S. Sweet.....	Harford, Susquehanna co.....	125	Via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad from Scranton to Montrose Station; thence to Harford, six miles, by stage daily morning and evening.
7 Lincoln Institution.....	94	Prof. W. S. Billings...	308 South Eleventh st., Phila...	8	Via Market street horse cars to Tenth street; Tenth st. horse cars to Ins.
8 Mansfield.....	174	Prof. F. A. Allen.....	Mansfield, Tioga co.....	25	Via Blossburg and Corning railroad, from Corning, N. Y., to Mansfield
9 M'Alisterville.....	233	Prof. J. H. Smith.....	M'Alisterville, Juniata co.....	30	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mifflin; thence 12 miles to M'Alisterville by stage every P. M., at about 3 o'clock.
10 Mercer.....	198	Prof. J. G. White.....	Mercer, Mercer co.....	45	Via Shenango and Allegheny Valley R. R., from Greenville to Mercer.
11 Mount Joy.....	231	Prof. J. Kennedy.....	Mount Joy, Lancaster co.....	16	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mount Joy.
12 Phillipsburg.....	170	Rev. W. G. Taylor....	Water Cure, Beaver co.....	110	Via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Rochester; cross the Ohio river by steam ferry and walk about one-half a mile.
13 Soldiers' Orphan Institute.....	240	Dr. A. Harshberger....	Cor. 23d and Parish sts, Phila..	4½	Take Union street horse cars (Fairmount) on Ninth street, to corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets.
14 Titusville.....	197	Prof. J. N. Beistle.....	Titusville, Crawford co.....	20	Via Oil Creek railroad to Titusville.
15 Uniontown.....	172	Rev. A. H. Waters....	Uniontown, Fayette co.....	20	Via Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad from Pittsburg to Uniontown.
16 White Hall.....	236	Prof. J. A. Moore.....	Camp Hill, Cumberland co.....	34	Via Cumberland Valley railroad to White Hill, and walk one mile to White Hall.

ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY—CONTINUED.

HOMES.	No. of pupils ...	PERSONS TO BE ADDRESSED.	POST OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds—acres,	HOW REACHED.
1 Catholic Home.....	20	W. J. Power.....	Cathedral, Logan square, Phila..	1-5	Located on Race street, below Eighteenth street, near the Cathedral, Logan square; Race and Vine street horse cars.
2 Children's Home.....	38	Mrs E. R. Gable.....	Lancaster.....	6	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Lancaster.
3 Children's Home.....	42	Samuel Small.....	York, York co.....	2	Via Northern Central railroad to York.
4 Church Home.....	30	Mrs. A. W. Stille.....	1595 Walnut st., Philadelphia..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cornier Pine and Twentieth streets; Pine street cars to Twentieth street.
5 Episcopal Church Home.....	21	Martha P. Bakewell..	334 Ridge avenue, Pittsburg....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Penn street horse cars to Fortieth street, Pittsburg, and walk a short distance.
6 Home for Friendless.....	14	Mrs. Mary D. Agnew..	1st Nat'l Bank, Allegheny city..	2	Located on Washington street, Allegheny city, between Cedar and East streets; take Penn street horse cars to Sixth street, and Sixth street horse cars to Cedar avenue.
7 Home for Friendless.....	35	Miss N. E. Bentley....	Wilkes-barre, Luzerne co.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad or Lehigh Valley railroad to Wilkes-barre, or Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad to Kingston, and horse cars to Wilkesbarre.
8 Industrial School.....	16	W. J. Power.....	Cathedral, Logan square, Phila..	3	Located on N. W. corner Thirty ninth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia; Darby road passenger cars, or the Chestnut and Walnut street line horse cars.
9 Loysville Home.....	72	Rev. P. Willard.....	Loysville, Perry co.....	33	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport; thence to Loysville by daily P. M. stage, fourteen miles.
10 Orphan Home.....	65	Rev. D. B. Albright....	Womelsdorf, Berks co.....	23	Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Womelsdorf.
11 Pittsburg and Allegheny Orp. Asy	65	Mrs. Mary J. Hays....	6 Stockton av., Allegheny city..	3	Located corner Ridge avenue and Tremont street; Penn street horse cars to Sixth street; thence by Ohio street horse cars to Tremont street, Allegheny city.
12 Rochester Orphan Home.....	7	Rev. W. A. Passavant..	Pittsburg.....	48	Via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Rochester, and walk one mile.
13 St. James Orphan Home.....	13	Miss H. K. Benjamin..	Lancaster, Lancaster co.....	1-7	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Lancaster.
14 St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	21	W. J. Power.....	Logan square, Philadelphia.....	13	Located on Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street, West Philadelphia; Vine street horse cars.
15 St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	11	Rev. J. Hickey.....	Pittsburg.....	8	Located on Penneshill street; from Union depot walk to court house and take Wylie street and Fifth avenue horse cars to Penneshill street.
16 St. Paul's Orphan Home.....	28	Rev. J. B. Thompson..	Butler, Butler co.....	30	Via West Pennsylvania railroad or Allegheny Valley railroad to Freeport; thence to Butler by Butler Branch railroad.
17 St. Vincent's Asylum.....	5	Rev. T. M. A. Carbou..	617 Spruce st., Philadelphia....	3	Located at Twenty; Market street horse cars to Fifth street; Fifth street horse cars to Kensington depot; thence by Philadelphia and Trenton railroad to Tacoma, nine miles.

II. ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE CONCERNING SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

ACT OF 1864.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and is hereby authorized to accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars, donated by the Pennsylvania railroad company, for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors, and appropriate the same, in such manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation; the accounts of said disbursements to be settled, in the usual manner, by the Auditor General and the Governor, and make report of the same to the next Legislature.—Pamphlet laws, page 869.*

PLAN OF DR. THOS. H. BURROWES, UNDER THE ACT OF 1864.

1. Of the persons entitled to the benefit of the act:

These will be children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the application, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance, of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular army or the naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service actual *bona fide* residents of Pennsylvania.

2. Of admission to the benefits of the act:

This will be by application by the mother, if living, or if not by the guardian or next friend, in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Orphans, setting forth the name, age, place of nativity and present residence of the child, with the extent of destitution, the name of the father and of his regiment or vessel, his rank and the manner and time of his death, accompanied by an affidavit to the facts set forth, to be presented to the common school directors of the district in which the orphan resides for approval or disapproval, according to the facts of the case, and if disapproved to be returned, with a statement of the reasons therefor; but if approved, to be so certified by the president and secretary and transmitted to the superintending committee of the proper county, by whom it shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Orphans, with such suggestions and remarks as shall enable him to make the proper disposition of the case; and when approved by him an order to be issued by him for admission to such

school as he shall designate; orphans under six years of age to be placed in such nearest institution for the more juvenile class as may be proper for, and will admit them on terms to be arranged by the Superintendent; and those above that age to be sent to the more advanced schools hereafter described, but in both cases regard to be had, as far as possible, to the religious denomination or faith of their parents.

3. Of the kind of education and maintenance:

The orphans will be clad in a neat, plain, uniform dress, according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food and proper attendance when sick; they will be physically developed—the boys by military drill or gymnastic training, according to age, and the girls by calisthenic and other suitable exercises; they will be habituated to industry and the use of tools, while at school, by the various household and domestic pursuits, and mechanical and horticultural employments, suitable to the respective sexes; they will receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education, having especial reference to fundamental principles and practical results; and they will be carefully trained in moral and religious principles, the latter as nearly approached as may be to the known denominational preference of the parents.

4. Of the schools to be employed under the act:

For the orphans under six years of age, suitable institutions, in any part of the State, that will receive them on proper terms and afford them fitting training and maintenance, will be employed, and they will be placed therein till arrival at the age of six years.

For the orphans over six years of age, one school will be selected, when practicable, in each of the twelve Normal school districts, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the orphans of that age in the proper district, and having the necessary appliances to impart the physical, industrial, intellectual and moral training, necessary to render them intelligent citizens and useful members of society; but if one such institution cannot be secured in each district, a sufficient number of a smaller class will be accepted, preferring such as will admit the largest number of orphans, and afford the best instruction and accommodations, the compensation in each case to be such as shall have been previously agreed on between the institution and the Superintendent, having reference as well to a reasonable economy as to a just remuneration for the services rendered, and to be paid quarterly, on the rendition of full and sufficient accounts and vouchers; clothing, books and medical attendance to be supplied by the State or the several institutions, as the Superintendent shall decide; and all contracts for the education and maintenance of orphans to terminate for such causes and after such notice as shall be therein specified.

5. Of the control of the orphans in the schools:

The details of education and maintenance will be in the hands of the principal of each school, subject to the regulations adopted by the Superintendent and the visitation of the proper superintending committees. Each school will keep a record of all applications for apprentices or employees from among its orphan pupils; but none shall be bound or otherwise put out to any employment, without his or her own application and that of the parent, guardian or next friend, and the concurrence of the superintending committee of the proper county. All contracts of apprenticeship or for employment to be, as soon as legal authority shall be obtained therefor, between the Superintendent and master or employer, and contain a reservation of power to annul the contract in case of failure on the part of the master or employer to fulfil all the stipulations. And the Superintendent will keep a record of the name, master, trade, term and residence of each apprentice or employee thus sent from schools.

6. Of the fund now at command under the act:

This is believed to be sufficient to commence this humane, just and patriotic undertaking, but the plan now recommended cannot be kept long enough in operation to produce any useful results, unless sufficient additions be made to it by the public authorities or private liberality, or by agencies similar to that which made the first liberal donation. It is hoped that this will be done, and that the undertaking will be continued till all our destitute soldiers' orphans shall be placed in a condition to meet the trials of life, on an equal footing with the children of those for whom their fathers died.

All accounts of the expenditure of the fund will be settled by the Auditor General, in the usual manner.

7. Of the administration of the trust under the act:

The school directors seem to be the proper board first to receive and scrutinize the application for admission; representing as they do every part of the district, one member at least will be cognizant of the facts of each case; and their action can take place at their regular meetings without any additional labor to themselves, and to the great convenience of the applicants.

The superintending committee of each county will consist of three, five or seven, according to circumstances; be composed of both sexes, and will be appointed with the approval of the Governor. It will receive the application, and transmit it, with such remarks and explanations as may be useful, to the Superintendent, and will also periodically visit the school in its county or district containing soldiers' orphans, and make report of its condition and of such matters as may be promotive of their welfare.

The Superintendent will perform the duties in this plan specified, as well as such others as its full and successful operation shall render necessary and

proper. Especially he will visit the schools in which the orphans are placed, as often as is consistent with his other duties; and, as the business of the trust will, except that of visitation, be mainly transacted by written correspondence, no office need, for the present at least, be established at Harrisburg. All communications will, therefore, be addressed to him at Lancaster.

ACT OF 1865.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That there is hereby granted the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the education and maintenance, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, of the destitute orphan children of the deceased soldiers and sailors from this State, in the service of the United States, during the existing rebellion, to be drawn on the warrant of the Governor, as it shall be needed, and to be expended and accounted for in the manner directed by said act.

SECTION 2. That the conveyances and transfers of the custody, care and control of said orphans, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, by their respective mothers, guardians or next friends, and upon said orphans, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at said age; and that if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn, without his consent, from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institutions in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 3. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years, or sooner if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade or employment, and to such master, mistress or employer as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years; in which indenture of apprenticeship there shall be included such covenants for the further education of the orphan as said Superintendent shall prescribe; and such apprenticeship shall be, in all other respects not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices.—*See pamphlet laws, page 40.*

ACTS OF 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate, a State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, for three years from and after the date of said appointment, to be subject to removal, for cause, as other officers, appointed in like manner, are now, whose office shall be at Harrisburg, whose salary shall be the same as that of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and necessary traveling expenses, and who shall give bonds, with three sureties, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties; the Superintendent shall have power to appoint one clerk, and the Governor one male inspector and examiner, and one female assistant, each at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses, to inspect and examine the soldiers' orphan schools hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That said Superintendent shall not, during the period of his superintendency, have any pecuniary interest in any of the said orphans' schools.

SECTION 2. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the trustees, proprietors or principals of institutions, now employed as soldiers' orphan homes and schools, possessing such good and sufficient accommodations as said Superintendent may approve, and of such other like institutions as may be necessary for the proper care and maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years, of the destitute orphan children of all such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments, as have died in the service of the United States, in the late war to suppress the rebellion: *Provided*, That the Superintendent may require the institutions, receiving soldiers' orphans over ten years of age, shall have not less than twenty acres of tillable land, and accommodations for not less than one hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans, except the Lincoln Institution, in the city of Philadelphia: *And provided further*, That said Superintendent of soldiers' orphans shall establish at least one such institution, for the reception of soldiers' orphans over the age of ten years, within one year after the passage of this act, in each of the twelve Normal school districts, now provided for by law, if, in the opinion of said Superintendent, the Governor concurring, the same shall be required and practicable: *And provided further*, That in no case the State shall become liable, in any manner, for the cost of erecting, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions employed as soldiers' orphan schools.

SECTION 3. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized to receive conveyances and transfers of the custody, care and control, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, of said destitute soldiers' orphans, from their

respective mothers, guardians or next friends; and all such conveyances and transfers, heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, shall be valid and binding upon said mothers, guardians and next friends, and also upon said orphans, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years; and if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn, without his consent, from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institution in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 4. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall, by and with the advice and approval of the Governor, prescribe rules and regulations for the government of institutions becoming soldiers' orphan schools, designate the minimum number and grade of employees necessary, specify the character and quality of food and clothing that shall be furnished, and which shall be similar, for all institutions of the same grade, in the State, and decide upon a course of study to be pursued, which course shall embrace, at least, the usual branches of a good common school education, together with instruction in vocal music, military tactics and calisthenics, and the greatest variety possible of household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and agricultural employments, consistent with the respective sexes and ages of said orphan children and their school room studies; he shall visit each soldiers' orphan school at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each.

SECTION 5. Application for the admission of soldiers' orphans, entitled to the benefits of this act, into the institutions established for their education and maintenance, shall be made by conveyance and transfers to the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in accordance with provisions of section third of this act, executed, under oath, by the mother, if living, and by the guardian or next friend if the mother be dead or has abandoned said orphans; but all applications must be approved by the board of school directors, controllers or superintending committee of the district, ward or city in which the mother resides, if she makes the application, or in which the orphans reside in other cases; and the Superintendent may require such other certificate from a superintending committee, which committee shall be appointed and hold office at the discretion of the Superintendent, and by and with the consent of the Governor, or from such other source as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 6. That said Superintendent be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure a school or schools, or home or homes, for the children of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the recent rebellion, subject to the same regulations and restrictions provided in relation to the education and maintenance of the orphans of our white soldiers and sailors: *Provided*,

That when he may deem it expedient to do so, the said Superintendent may waive the restriction, in regard to number of acres and extent of accommodation, in the case of schools or houses for colored orphans.

SECTION 7. That all contracts made by said Superintendent shall be characterized alike by a wise economy and a just regard for services rendered ; and that no contract shall be made for a longer period than one year, unless with the sanction of the Governor, and in cases in which it is clearly the interest of the State to contract for a longer period ; such period, in no case, however, to exceed five years : *Provided*, That all the contracts made under this act may be annulled at any time for failure to fulfill the conditions of such contracts on the part of any contractor, of which failure the Governor and Superintendent shall be the judges ; and that every such contract shall be made upon the condition of the continuance of said soldiers' orphan schools by the Legislature of the State.

SECTION 8. That the said Superintendent may, with the consent of the Governor, afford partial relief, in kind, not exceeding thirty dollars per annum for each orphan, in cases where, in his judgment, it is proper to suffer the orphans to remain with their surviving parents or relatives or guardians, and to receive instructions in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 9. That all bills for the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans shall be paid quarterly, by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, who shall file a receipted bill for the same in the Auditor General's office before issuing the next quarterly warrant, which the State Treasurer is hereby forbidden to pay until such receipted bill is thus filed : *Provided*, That all amounts appropriated for the purchase of clothing, and the payment of partial relief, salaries and incidental expenses, may be drawn by the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, upon the warrants of the Governor, and the bills for the same settled semi-annually, at the Auditor General's office, in the usual manner.

SECTION 10. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall require monthly, quarterly and annual reports, according to such form as he shall prescribe, from each institution receiving soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State ; and that said Superintendent shall, not later than the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report to the Governor of this Commonwealth, of all the soldiers' orphans under his charge, their condition and progress, the numbers of each respective age, from four to sixteen years, and such other information as he may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements, by item, and estimates for ensuing years.

SECTION 11. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen, or sooner, if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade and employment, and to such master or mistress, or employer, as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years; in which indenture of apprenticeship there shall be included such covenants for the future education of the orphan as said Superintendent may prescribe; and such apprenticeship shall be in all other respects, not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices, and the supplements thereto.

SECTION 12. That upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of said orphans who shall not desire to be apprenticed to a trade or employment, shall be restored to the mother, guardian or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes, and a certificate, signed by said Superintendent and the principal of the proper school, showing his or her moral standing, and literary and industrial attainments and qualifications.

SECTION 13. That the year, for all operations under this act, shall begin on the first Monday of June in each year, and end on the day preceding the first Monday of June of the year next succeeding; and all appropriations, hereafter made, shall be for the year, as herein determined, and made in like manner, and at the same time, as appropriations are now made for the general expenses of the government.

SECTION 14. That all acts, and parts of acts, heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.—*See pamphlet laws, page 21.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the trustees, owner or owners of any literary or charitable institution, now incorporated, erected, endowed or established, or that may hereafter be incorporated, erected, endowed or established, by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to secure, by purchase, lease, bequest or otherwise, and to hold, enjoy and use lands and buildings, not exceeding in value thirty-five thousand dollars, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; and the lands and buildings, thus secured and held, shall be exempted from all and every county, road, city, borough, poor and school tax: *Provided,* That these institutions be designated and employed as soldiers' orphan schools: *And provided also,* That the State shall never be asked, or expected, to pay any portion of the cost of said buildings and grounds.—*Page 66.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That to assist in the establishing of soldiers' orphan schools, in districts now destitute thereof, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of such schools, with the concurrence of the Governor, to advance from the fund provided for such schools, to the proprietor, or founder, of one such school, in any district now unprovided therewith, a sum of money, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be required to put the same in operation: *Provided*, Adequate security shall be given for the proper application thereof, by bond filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *And provided*, That such sum shall be deducted from the money to become due to such school, under the laws of this Commonwealth, in sums not less than five per cent. of the amount advanced, to be taken from each quarterly payment made to said school, or so that such discounts may, during the time contracted for, amount to the sum loaned.—*See pamphlet laws, page 85.*

ACT OF 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the act, entitled "An Act to provide means for the establishment of a soldiers' orphans' school in each State Normal school district of this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof," approved April fiftieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be so construed as to permit the Superintendent, the Governor concurring, to grant the aid it provides to one such institution for advanced and one for primary pupils, in each district, as may have been established hereafter for districts destitute thereof, whether such institutions be located within such district or in an adjoining district convenient of access: *Provided*, That the money advanced under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the money appropriated to soldiers' orphan schools.—*See pamphlet laws, page 49.*

ACT OF 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the true intent of the act granting an increase of capital to certain institutions becoming soldiers' orphan schools, approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be taken to be that no tax shall be assessed or collected on any property used or entered upon for the purposes mentioned in said act, after the date of and during said occupancy, the assessed valuation of which shall not exceed the sum mentioned in said act.—*See pamphlet laws, page 95.*

ACT OF 1871.

SECTION 43. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act all the duties performed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall be done and performed by the Superintendent of Common Schools:

Provided, That the Superintendent of Common Schools shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, give bond, with three sufficient securities, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties as Superintendent of said orphans' schools: That for the additional duties imposed by this act upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, he shall receive, annually, twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to his present salary as Superintendent of Common Schools.—*See pamphlet laws, page 219.*

III. FORMS FOR ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

TO J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent of destitute Orphans of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Pennsylvania* :

SIR:—I as.....of.....do hereby apply for an order for.....education and maintenance, in accordance with the provisions of the act, entitled "An Act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867; and on condition of the granting of said order, and in consideration of the education and maintenance of the orphan above named, according to the plan adopted for carrying said act into effect, I do hereby resign and transfer to said Superintendent, and to his successors in office, the custody, care and control of said orphan, for said purpose, till.....arrival at the full age of sixteen years, with the full right to put or bind.....out on.....arrival at said age, for such employment or trade, to such employer or master, and during such term as said Superintendent shall then select, with the written assent of said orphan and of myself.

In furtherance whereof, I hereto append the following statement of facts in relation to said orphan, with my signature and affidavit thereto.

*.....[SEAL.]
.....P. O.

Witness present: † }

* The mother or guardian must sign here.

† Two, if mark is made.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATEMENT.

The above named.....was born on the.....day of
eighteen hundred.....; now resides in.....common
 school district.....county, Pa.; is the.....of.....
 and.....is in destitute circumstances, being dependent for sup-
 port on..... The father of this
 orphan was an actual resident of.....in the county of.....
 in this State, where, on.....day of.....186, he.....in
 company.....,regiment.....and.....in
 the service of the United States at.....in.....on the.....
 day of.....186, being then in rank a.....

The said father was of the.....denomination in religion, and the
 subscriber accordingly desires that his orphan shall be trained up in the
 same creed and observances.

*.....[SEAL.]

.....PA., ss:

Personally appeared before me.....in and for said.....
 the above subscribed.....who being duly.....does say
 that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true, to the best of
knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my
 hand and seal, this.....day of.....187

.....[SEAL.]

I do hereby certify on honor, that.....the father of the or-
 phan above named, was enlisted in company.....commanded by Captain
,regiment, commanded by Col.....at.....
 on the.....day of.....186, and that he continued to serve
 well and faithfully until he†.....in the discharge of his duty
 on the.....day of.....186, at.....

.....
Late.....Co.....Regt.

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

.....COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT,
County, Pa.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing application and statement were
 duly laid before the board of directors of the above named district, and
 having been carefully examined, are found to be true and correct, as far as
 the facts are known to this board. The orphan therein named is accord-

*The mother or guardian must sign here.

† If the father died after being discharged, the certificate of a regular physician, cer-
 tifying under oath, that, in his opinion, the father died of disease contracted in the
 service, must accompany the application.

ingly reeommended as a proper person for education and maintenance, under the provisions of the laws on the subject. This orphan reads well in..... reader, is.....developed physically, and in.....health.

Signed and attested, by order of the board, this.....day of.....187

.....*President.*

.....*Secretary.*

CERTIFICATE OF SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE.

It is hereby certified, that the facts set forth in the foregoing application and statement are true and correct, so far as the same are known to this committee. The orphan therein named is therefore recommended for admission to the proper school for more... ..pupils.

.....*County.*

.....

.....187

Chn. of Sup. Com.....County.

NOTE.—If the mother has re-married, this application must be executed by a guardian.



APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

To J. P. WICKRESHAM, *Superintendent* :

SIR:—I, the.....of.....do hereby make application for h discharge from the custody, care and control which you now possess by virtue of the act, entitled “An Act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deeeased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,” approved April 9, 1867, in furtherance whereof, I hereto append the following statement of facts, with signature and affidavit thereto :

STATEMENT.

The above named.....was born on the.....day of 18 , and was a resident ofcounty, State of Pennsylvania, where application for admission to school was made, and is at this time a pupil in the

And I further declare that my reasons for asking for the discharge of said child are.....

And further, that I now have in my possession ample means for h education and maintenance.

.....and subscribed before me, }
this.....day of.....187 }*P. O.*
..... }*County, Pa.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

..... *Common School District.*..... *County, Pennsylvania.*

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing application and statement were duly laid before the board of directors of the above named district, and having been carefully examined, are found to be true and correct, as far as the facts are known to this board. The orphan therein named is accordingly recommended for discharge, under the provisions of the laws on the subject.

Signed and attested, by order of the board, this....day of.....187

..... *President.*

..... *Secretary.*

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

..... } ss :
Pennsylvania,

Personally appeared before me.....of
who being duly.....according
 to law, doth depose and say that the annexed bill is correct, and that the prices charged are those agreed upon by contract with the State and no more; that no commission, abatement or allowance has been or is to be made to any party to the contract; that the children charged for were actually present and in school during the time charged for, except when absent at regular vacations, on physician's certificate of disability, without leave not exceeding thirty days, of which absence the State Superintendent has been duly informed, or by order of the State Superintendent; and that when absent without leave they were returned at the expense of the institution, in the shortest possible time; and that the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools had no pecuniary interest in the soldiers' orphan school of which I am the principal or manager, for the period covered by the annexed account against the State; and further deponent saith not.

.....and subscribed before me, }
 this.....day of.....18 }

IV. REPORTS.

WEEKLY REPORT.

.....*Soldiers' Orphan*.....
187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent S. O. Schools:

SIR:—The following report is submitted for the week ending.....187

Number on roll as per last report.....		
Number admitted on order.....		
.....		
Number admitted on transfer.....		
.....		
.....		
Total.....		
Number discharged on age.....		
.....		
Number discharged on order.....		
.....		
Number discharged on transfer.....		
.....		
Deaths.....		
Total on roll.....		
Number absent with leave.....		
.....		
Number absent without leave.....		
.....		
.....		
Number present, males, females, total.....		

NOTE.—The blanks to be filled in all cases with names and dates.

.....,
Principal.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

.....Soldiers' Orphan.....
.....187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphan Schools :

SIR :—The following report is submitted for the quarter ending.....187

<i>I. Statistical summary.</i>		
Number admitted from commencement on order.....		
Number admitted from commencement on transfer		
Total		
Number discharged from commencement on age.....		
Number discharged from commencement on transfer.....		
Number discharged from commencement on order		
Deaths		
Total		
Number remaining on roll .....187		
<i>II. Quarterly report.</i>		
Number on roll as per last quarterly report.....		
Number admitted on order		
Number admitted on transfer		
Total		
Number discharged on age		
Number discharged on order.....		
Number discharged on transfer		
Deaths.....		
Number remaining on roll.....187		
Number absent with leave		
Number absent without leave		
Number present, males .....females.....total.....		

NOTE.—Accompanying this report there must be sent, on sheets the same size as this form, a report from the physician of the institution, and lists as follows:

1. List of children discharged, with dates and causes.
2. List of children transferred, with dates.
3. List of deaths, with dates and diseases causing the same.
4. List of children admitted, with dates.
5. List of absentees, with the date of leaving school and returning and cause of absence.
6. List of teachers.
7. List of employees.
8. List of notable visitors.

The Superintendent will also be thankful for any additional information that may be calculated to increase his knowledge of the condition and working of the institution.

.....Principal.

REPORT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

.....187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent Orphan Schools:

SIR:—I,, trustee of.....
 a soldiers' orphan child, hereby present the following report for the past
 six months:

Age of child.....

Whole amount of money received from the State on his account...

Amount received at the last payment

How the last amount received was expended

.....

.....

.....

How the child has been employed during the last six months

.....

Length of time he has attended school during the last six months

.....

Trustee.

RECEIVED....., 187 , of J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superin-
 tendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools,dollars, for relief of
a soldiers' orphan in destitute circum-
 stances, for the six months ending.....187

.....

Trustee.

INSPECTION REPORT.

.....187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Supt. Soldiers' Orphan Schools:

SIR:—The following is the report of my inspection of the.....
made..... 187

GROUNDS.
Extent.....
Condition of grounds and sur-
roundings

 BUILDINGS.
Condition as to repair,
Condition as to } Culinary dep't,
cleanliness: } School rooms..
 Dormitories..
Adaptation to the purpose.....

 FURNITURE.
General condition of furniture..
Condition of beds and bedding,
Condition of tables and table fur-
niture.....
Condition of school furniture...

 CHILDREN.
Number of children present....
Condition as to health.....
Condition as to cleanliness....
Condition as to morale.....

 FOOD.
Condition of the food.....

 CLOTHING.
Condition as to quantity.....
Condition as to quality.....

 THE SCHOOL.
Number of teachers.....
Character of the teaching.....
Advancement of the pupils....
Discipline.....
Reading: } No. of books in li-
 brary
 No. of periodicals
 taken

 INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.
Number of employees,
Condition of the indus- } Boys',
tries: } Girls',

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.
Moral and religious condition of
the institution.....

 THE INSTITUTION AS A WHOLE.
Condition of the institution as a
whole
IMPROVEMENT SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT.
Degree of progress in improve-
ment

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

.....
Inspector S. O. Schools.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS.

1. Except where positive results are required, the inspectors will fill up the blanks with the numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, meaning, respectively, *very good, good, tolerably good, middling, rather poor, poor, very poor.*
2. The inspectors are directed to point out, on the spot, to the authorities of the several institutions, what they may think requires amendment, and insist upon the needed changes.
3. Details which cannot be properly expressed in the report should be promptly communicated to the Superintendent, either in person or by letter.

V. OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 1.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, ORPHAN SCHOOLS, }
 HARRISBURG, *June 1, 1871.* }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 27, 1871, the undersigned has been entrusted with the supervision of the soldiers' orphans of the Commonwealth, with whom, from the present date, all official business appertaining thereto must be transacted.

While this delicate trust has not been sought, coming, as it is believed it does, with the good will of all concerned, it is assumed with a full sense of its importance, and the most sincere desire to administer it in such a way as to secure the orphans of our dead heroes the greatest measure of good possible from a benefaction, which, in the breadth of its liberality, has no parallel in the history of this or any other country. In this noble work I hope to have the active and earnest co-operation of all concerned in the management of the trust, and the sympathy of the public.

The immediate attention of those interested is asked to the following special directions :

1. All clothing for the pupils in the several institutions will hereafter be furnished by the principals or managers of the same, subject, as to its kind, quality and quantity, to the control of the Superintendent. Accounts for clothing, when presented for settlement, must be accompanied by sworn statements as to their accuracy.

2. All clothing to be purchased for the quarter commencing with the date hereof, will be substantially the same, in kind, as heretofore. Such changes as it shall be found advisable to make, will be made known in time to carry them into effect at the beginning of the quarter commencing September next.

3. All children now in the schools over sixteen years of age, and all others as soon they reach that age, must be promptly discharged. No exception can be made, under the present law, in favor of those who have been in the schools a less time than two years.

4. The vacation for the present year will commence on Friday, July 28, and continue until Friday, September 8. The annual examination at the several schools will take place during the two or three weeks preceding the vacation.

5. A meeting of principals, managers, inspectors and others interested in the soldiers' orphan schools will be called at an early day at Harrisburg.

6. The Superintendent expects to be able to visit every institution in the State in which there are soldiers' orphans under instruction before the coming vacation. Having prepared, in 1864, at the request of Governor Curtin, the original plan for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans, after which, in their main features, all subsequent plans have been modeled, he feels not only a formal or public, but a deep personal interest in the success of the system, and will do all in his power to promote it.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent.*

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, June 27, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

The present school year will end on Friday, the 28th of July.

The annual examinations will take place at the several schools and homes during the two or three weeks preceding that date. Each examination may continue as many days as those directly controlling it shall deem advisable, but the time of holding the examination must be made to include the day of visitation by the State officers named below.

The examinations will be conducted mainly by the principals or superintendents and teachers of the respective schools and homes, who, at their close, will report to this Department, in the form prescribed, the names of the pupils in the different grades, and in each class of the same, and the relative standing of each pupil.

For the purpose of witnessing, to the greatest practicable extent, the examinations, and learning the degree of faithfulness with which the work of instruction has been carried on, representatives from this Department will be present at the several institutions on certain days, as follows :

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

At Children's Home, Lancaster, Monday morning, July 17.

At Northern Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 18.

At Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 19.

At Church Home, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 19.

At Bridgewater, Bucks county, Thursday, July 20.

At Chester Springs, Chester county, Saturday, July 22.

At Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Monday afternoon and evening, July 24.

While in Philadelphia, the Superintendent will also make brief visits to the other institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans.

INSPECTOR REV. C. CORNFORTH.

At P. and A. Orphan Asylum, Allegheny city, Tuesday, July 18.

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 19.

At Episcopal Church Home, Lawrenceville, Thursday, July 20.

At Home for Friendless, Allegheny city, Thursday, July 20.

At Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Friday, July 21.

At Dayton, Armstrong county, Monday, July 24.

At Mercer, Mercer county, Wednesday, July 26.

At Titusville, Crawford county, Thursday, July 27.

At Mansfield, Tioga county, Friday, July 28.

JAMES L. PAUL, ESQ., CHIEF CLERK ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

At Andersonburg, Perry county, Tuesday, July 25.

At Loysville, Perry county, Wednesday, July 26.

At York, York county, Thursday, July 27.

DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT HOUCK.

At Womelsdorf, Berks county, Monday, July 24.

At White Hall, Cumberland county, Tuesday, July 25.

At Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Wednesday, July 26.

At Harford, Susquehanna county, Thursday, July 27.

REV. O. H. MILLER, SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

At Cassville, Huntingdon county, Tuesday, July 25.

At M'Alisterville, Juniata county, Thursday, July 27.

SAMUEL GLENN, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BUTLER COUNTY.

At St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Tuesday, July 25.

The Superintendent will probably attend some of the examinations with Messrs. Houck, Miller and Paul. He has now arranged to be at White Hall and M'Alisterville.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, lady inspector, will be present at a number of the examinations, as will also, it is hoped, His Excellency Governor Geary, and the several members of the Board of State Charities.

It is hereby recommended,

1st. That the examinations be so arranged at the different schools and

homes as to close on the day the State authorities have appointed to be present.

2d. That the examinations be public.

3d. That superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and citizens who are interested in the noble work of educating our orphan children, of the proper localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the examinations.

4th. That every arrangement be made before-hand necessary to facilitate the examinations.

The regulations heretofore issued from this Department, concerning vacation, remain in force, and must be conformed to by all concerned.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, August 14, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

Under the provisions of the appropriation bill of 1871, the amounts allowed the several institutions for the education and maintenance, including clothing, of soldiers' orphan children for the present year, are as follows :

To the institutions named below, \$150 will be allowed for each child above ten years of age, and \$115 for each child of less than that age, viz: Dayton, Phillipsburg, White Hall, Uniontown, Cassville, M'Alisterville, Mt. Joy, Harford, Mansfield, Titusville, Chester Springs, Bridgewater, Emaus, Andersonburg, Mercer, Soldiers' Orphan Institute and Lincoln Institution.

To the several homes and asylums that have never received any appropriations from the State, \$100 will be allowed for each child of legal age.

To the several homes and asylums that have received, at any time, appropriations from the State, \$115 will be allowed for each child of legal age.

It will be seen upon examination, that these allowanees are in strict accordance with the act, and they cannot be departed from. The authorities of the several institutions must govern themselves accordingly in making out their bills.

A full account of all purchases for clothing must be kept, and, also, of all clothing issued to each child ; but these accounts need not be presented to this Department for settlement until near the close of the year.

No bill will be approved and placed in the hands of the Auditor General

for payment until the institution presenting it has on file all reports due the Department.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, August 15, 1871. }

To the Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans Receiving Partial Out-Door Relief:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following information and directions for managing your trust:

1. Under the appropriation act of 1871, no expense for orphan children receiving partial out-door relief, incurred prior to June 1, 1871, can be now paid without a special, future appropriation. Such bills, however, remaining unsettled by the late administration, may be sent to this Department, where they will be filed to await the action of the Legislature.

2. Payments of this kind will be made hereafter on the first of September and the first of March, each for six months, the first six months ending December 1, and the second June 1.

3. Before payments are made the Department will require the blanks in the prescribed form of report to be filled up and forwarded, accompanied with a receipted bill for the amount agreed upon.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, September 15, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following directions:

I. CLOTHING.

1. *General Rules in Regard to Clothing.*—First, the clothing for the respective sexes must be uniform in each institution. Second, the boys' clothing must be *military* in style. Third, the clothing must be seasonable, good in kind, and sufficient in quantity for Sunday and every-day wear and for weekly changes.

2. *Kinds of Clothing.*—In the matter of the kinds of clothing, much is

left to the judgment and taste of the authorities of the different schools and homes; but they are expected to provide their children with at least one suit in substantial conformity to the following suggestions:

For BOYS, a *West Point gray cadet suit*, consisting of *pants*, with black stripes down the sides; *jacket*, buttoned to the neck, American eagle or Pennsylvania State buttons; *cap*, gray, to match suit. Or, *dark navy blue suit*, consisting of *pants* and *jacket* made same as described in gray suit; *cap*, dark blue, to match suit. Or, *dark blue jacket* and *light Kersey pants*, made in military style, with *cap*, dark blue, to match suit.

For GIRLS, in winter, a *dress* of black alpaca-poplin, trimmed with blue or red; or alpaca-poplin, wine color, blue or plaid, trimmed with same material as quillings or bands; black cloth *coat*; winter *hat*. In summer, a *dress* of white drilling, pink calico, gingham or delaine; straw *hat*, neatly trimmed, and summer *sacque*.

3. *Price List for Making Clothing and Mending Shoes*.—Until further orders the prices allowed for making clothing and mending shoes will be as follows:

FOR GIRLS.		FOR BOYS.	
Sunday dresses.....	60 cents.	Pants, winter.....	65 cents.
Every-day dresses.....	40 "	Jackets, winter.....	1 10 "
Chemises.....	15 "	Pants, summer, lined.....	40 "
Drawers.....	15 "	Pants, summer, unlined.....	30 "
Aporns, low.....	8 "	Jackets, summer, lined.....	50 "
Aporns, with bodies.....	16 "	Jackets, summer, unlined.....	40 "
Skirts.....	20 "	Shirts, muslin.....	35 "
Skirts, with bodies.....	30 "	Shirts, woolen.....	30 "

FOR MENDING SHOES.

For pair of half-soles.....	60 cents.	For each patch.....	7 cents.
For pair of heel-taps.....	20 "	For each seam sewed.....	3 "
For each toe-tap.....	10 "		

No allowance will be made for mending clothing.

4. *Mode of Keeping Clothing Accounts*.—The authorities of the several schools will have to keep two clothing accounts: First, an *INVOICE ACCOUNT*, in which must be kept the amounts paid for clothing, and the transportation of clothing, together with the charges made for making clothing and mending shoes. Vouchers must be kept corresponding with the amounts paid out. These amounts, at the end of the year, must equal \$25 multiplied by the average number of children in the institution above ten years of age, *plus* \$19 16 multiplied by the average number of children below that age. Second, an *ISSUE ROLL*, in which each child is carefully charged with every article issued to him and all the shoe mending he has had done. This issue roll must show that the *average* value of the clothing and mending of each child in the institution above ten years of age, for

the year, is \$25; and of that for each child below ten years of age, it is \$19 16. Of the children above ten years of age, each child must receive at least twenty-one dollars (\$21) worth of clothing; and of those below ten years, each child must receive at least sixteen dollars (\$16) worth. Copies of the invoice account with vouchers and bills, and of the issue rolls must be forwarded to the Department at the close of the last quarter of the year. These need not be in duplicate.

These directions, as to clothing, except so far as the general rules relating to it and the kinds suggested are concerned, have no reference to the homes which receive only \$100 and \$115 for the instruction and maintenance of each child. In their case, the children must be clothed subject to inspection, and no special accounts for clothing need be kept or rendered.

II. RULES RELATING TO CHARGES.

1. Children discharged or transferred may be charged for until they leave the institution.

2. No charge can be allowed for children until they actually enter the institution.

3. No allowance of pay can be made for children entering an institution without orders.

4. Children who are absent more than thirty days, either with or without leave, except at the regular vacations, are not to be charged for without the consent of the State Superintendent.

III. FOOD.

No regular bill of fare will be prescribed. All the schools and homes will certainly provide food for their children that is proper in variety, healthy in kind and sufficient in quantity, and nothing more is desired.

IV. SLEEPING APARTMENTS.

Care must be taken that the sleeping apartments are all *well ventilated* and *not over-crowded*. The beds and bedding must be clean and comfortable.

V. INDUSTRIES.

As soon as possible, there should be organized at all the schools and homes some means of giving *systematic* employment, both in winter and summer, to the children during working hours. *Mere job or chore work does not furnish the required industrial discipline.* The work done will form a feature at the next annual examination.

VI. MILITARY TACTICS.

Drills in military tactics must be *systematically* kept up in all the institutions where there are boys over ten years of age. The boys in all the schools will be expected to be proficient in the "School of the Company" by the next examination.

VII. COURSE OF STUDY.

The *branches* now taught in the different grades will be continued, with the addition of object lessons in the first four grades, and grammar in the eighth grade. The extent to which each branch shall be studied in the several grades is left to the teachers. Progress will be measured more by the proficiency of the pupils in the several branches, as exhibited to the inspectors and at the examination, than by the number of books or parts of books they have passed over. Due attention should be given to vocal music, the writing of original compositions and drawing.

VIII. INSTRUCTION.

The teachers employed should be skillful. Special attention should be paid to the manner of teaching the younger pupils. Above all, the children should be trained morally. They should live in a moral atmosphere. The example of noble christian lives should be constantly before them. Every day should witness their rising to a higher moral plane. The end that should be kept constantly in view by all connected with the education of these soldiers' orphans, is to make them, not so much good scholars, as good citizens and good men and women.

I shall expect to learn very soon that a *well organized* Sabbath school has been established in connection with every school and home in the State where that good work has not been already done.

IX. REPORTS.

The Department will hereafter require reports as follows :

1. *Weekly* and *quarterly* reports, for which printed forms will be furnished.
2. An annual *instruction* report, similar to the one made the present year.
3. An annual *report in writing*, giving an account of the progress and improvement made during the year, and the sanitary, industrial, educational and moral condition of the institution, together with the history of individual children, so far as may be necessary, to show the character of the work done, and any additional information that it may be desirable to communicate. Abstracts of these reports will be printed in the annual report of the Department.

All reports due the Department from any institution must be on file in the form required before its bills are approved.

X. CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

The authorities of the different institutions are enjoined to use their best efforts to obtain suitable employment for the children leaving school at the age of sixteen, to keep up a correspondence with them, to bring them back to the institution at stated times, in short, to be fathers to the fatherless, that the noble benefaction ever made by a Christian State may produce its richest fruit.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

MEETING OF PRINCIPALS OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The principals, superintendents and managers of the soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania met in Convention in the office of the State Superintendent, on Thursday afternoon, September 7. After a few explanatory remarks by the Superintendent relative to the objects of the meeting, that gentleman was called to the chair, and Prof. W. E. Caveny was chosen Secretary. The schools and homes were represented as follows:

PHILLIPSBURG—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Principal.

WHITE HALL—Major J. A. Moore, Dr. Moore and Mr. Hughes.

UNIONTOWN—Rev. A. H. Waters, Principal.

CASSVILLE—A. L. Guss, Principal.

M'ALISTERVILLE—J. H. Smith, Principal.

MOUNT JOY—Rev. Jesse Kennedy and Mr. Gable.

HARFORD—H. S. Sweet, Principal.

MANSFIELD—Prof. F. A. Allen, Principal.

TITUSVILLE—J. N. Beistle, Principal, and G. S. Berry, Esq.

CHESTER SPRINGS—W. E. Caveny, Principal, and C. W. Deans, Esq.

BRIDGEWATER—James Stitzer, Principal.

LOYSVILLE—Rev. P. Willard, Principal.

ANDERSONBURG—Hon. M. Motzer, Principal.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE—L. Hopkins, Esq., and Mrs. E. W. Hutter.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION—W. H. Billings, Esq., Manager.

BOARD OF CHARITIES—Dr. W. Worthington, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent; Rev. C. Cornforth and Mrs. E. W. Hutter, Inspectors, and Captain James L. Paul, Chief Clerk.

Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Hon. Thomas Nicholson,
7 SOL. ORPH.

Cashier of the State Treasury, Rev. O. H. Miller, of the School Department, and other gentlemen were present during the evening session.

Messrs. Guss, Taylor and Deans were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency, Governor Geary, and ascertain at what time it would suit him to be present and address the Convention. The committee subsequently reported that the Governor was too ill to perform what otherwise would have been to him a pleasant duty. He, however, expressed, through the committee, his deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers' orphans in the care of the State.

The Convention proceeded to dispose of the business under the several heads proposed by the Superintendent, as follows :

1. *A Course of Study.*—The orphan children are from eight to sixteen years of age, and the question as to what they had best study is a very important one. The discussion was very animated, and participated in by nearly all present. Many valuable facts were stated and suggestions made. The results obtained will most likely ere long be published in the form of a graded course of study for orphan schools.

2. *Care of Children after Leaving School.*—The children now leave the schools "on age" at sixteen. The matter of aiding them, especially the girls, to secure proper employment immediately thereafter is an important one. The discussion revealed the fact that something had been done in this direction, and much more was promised to be done in the future. The State Superintendent promised to use his best efforts to secure the admission, without cost, of a limited number of orphans, who may show special talent for teaching, into our State Normal school.

3. *Moral and Religious Instruction of the Children.*—On this topic the State Superintendent said: "I deem it more important to *train* the children right than to instruct them well." Dr. Worthington was very earnest in pressing upon those present the primary importance of making good men and women of the wards of the State. Gen. Hartranft thought "kindness" was the most effective discipline in this regard. Mr. Nicholson, as an old teacher, concurred in this view. Reference was made by all to the wonderful moral changes wrought upon the children by the training of the schools.

4. *Industrial Instruction.*—It is the intention of the State that the orphan children in her care shall be taught to work. Habits of industry will be as valuable to them in life, it is thought, as knowledge. From the reports made from the different schools, a good degree of attention is paid to this matter, but there is much less system about it than there ought to be. In future there will be improvement.

In addition to these general discussions, the Convention considered questions concerning the kinds of clothing suitable for the children, the mode

of purchasing their clothing, and the manner of keeping the clothing accounts; the kind of reports to be made to the Department, and other matters of detail.

Dr. Worthington, General Hartranft, Mr. Nicholson, the State Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, Prof. Allen, and other gentlemen, made concluding remarks upon the noble work Pennsylvania had undertaken to do in providing for the thousands of destitute children orphaned by the war. It was said that if the work cost her millions of dollars, it would save her tens of millions. All the other States of the Union have done less than Pennsylvania in this noblest of all charities.

The Convention was a decided success, and great good is expected from it. Its last session continued until after midnight, and none seemed weary

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